Weather
Fine today. The maximum temperature yesterday was 67 and the minimum 41.4, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 65.8 and 38.

THE CHINA PRESS
大 陸 報

A Live Newspaper Devoted to Progress in China

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FLAG OF BELGIUM AGAIN FLIES OVER CITY OF BRUSSELS

Capital Occupied By Belgian Troops, As Well As Antwerp

ALBERT TO ENTER

Great Celebrations Take Place As Last Of Germans Leave

FRENCH IN METZ

General Petain Arrives In Redeemed City With Great Ceremony

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—A Belgian official communique reports:

The occupation of Antwerp has been completed, our troops today taking possession of the outer forts.

Our troops have occupied Malines, Eppeghem, Vilvorde and Brussels. The capital has now been completely occupied amid the greatest enthusiasm.

Germans Leave On Seventeenth

A message from Brussels, dated November 17, says that the last Germans left between four and seven o'clock in the morning and the city awoke to find the walls placarded with a proclamation of the Acting Burgomaster, M. Lemoner, announcing that the city was purified and exhorting the citizens warmly to welcome the Allied troops. Crowds collected and made their way to the Grande Place, where M. Lemoner and the Aldermen, preceded by trumpeters, appeared in front of the Hotel de Ville, where the Belgian flag was hoisted. Belgian and Allied flags appeared like magic everywhere and shops were decorated.

The crowd, in reply to M. Lemoner, took an oath never to forget the German atrocities and sang the Belgian and Allied national anthems and then marched in procession, headed by the flags of the 1830 Revolution, to the Martyrs' Square, where M. Lemoner spoke, recalling the sacrifices of the heroes of 1830. Subsequently the Communal Council met at the Hotel de Ville and ceremoniously welcomed Burgomaster Max. Moving speeches were exchanged. It was amidst these popular rejoicings that the explosions at the stations occurred.

A message from Brussels, dated November 17, states that the last Germans, on leaving the city today, exploded the wagons and depots at the three railway stations simultaneously, shaking the city and wrecking numerous houses. The explosions continued during the afternoon and night. The number of casualties is unknown, but a large number of dead [illegible] from the debris.

[illegible] Street in Antwerp

[illegible], November 20.—King Albert made a state entry into Antwerp on November 19 and received an ovation from the crowds. There is little sign of damage to the city or of suffering on the part of its inhabitants.

Reuter's correspondent at the British headquarters, telegraphing on November 19, reports: The British have advanced twenty-eight miles since Sunday.

Amsterdam, November 19.—The Belgian troops entered Antwerp today amid scenes of great enthusiasm. A solemn reception took place at the Town Hall.

Americans In Germany

London, November 20.—An American communique reports:

Our 3rd Army crossed the German 1914 frontier and entered Luxembourg and progressed further into southern Belgium, reaching the line Gandritigen, Welmeringen, Dudelange, Mondercange, Antelbas, Grandel.

Paris, November 19.—General Petain, with the 10th French Army,

(Continued on Page 4)

The Kaiser In Exile

(Contributed by One of Our Shanghai Poets)

Tyrant, thou'rt smitten! Nor the venom of thy hate,
Nor chance, nor change, nor the sordid god of thy fate
Shall avail thee. The brazen sun of thy Day and might,
O King, hath set in a trackless welter of night.
No more shalt War's grim spawn for thee a pageant make;
Stricken lands, grey grief, and the blood of young hope slake
The lust of thy maimed soul. While Time's gift to thee
Is remembrance; an outlaw among men thou shalt be.

—J. A. E. B.

Two Big Parades Today With Fireworks Finale Will Close Celebration

All Shanghai's Motor Cars Out Yesterday For Civilian Procession; Shanghai Club 'At Home' To Allied Friends

With bigger crowds and more flags in evidence than even on Thursday Shanghai entered upon the second day of her celebration of Allied victory yesterday. The streets were gorgeous with Allied colors and the Chinese flags, profuse before, were everywhere. Especially along the Rue du Consulat the way was throughout aflutter with them, every shop flying a big banner, with streamers of smaller ones from the staff peaks. Nanking Road was the same.

And last night the illuminations burst forth again, seemingly with redoubled brightness, while every motor car in town—most of them decorated—and every available carriage transported sightseers about to witness the display. Enormous crowds of Chinese swept up and down the Bund, along the Ma Loo and the Yangkingpang throughout the day and evening.

Parade Principal Feature

A river of flashing color, the civil procession, principal item of the day's program, flowed down the Bund yesterday afternoon between banks of crowded humanity and through the French Concession to the French Park. Crowds lined its course from starting point to finish and thousands witnessed the spectacle from offices, shops, housetops and every vantage point along the route. During its progress on the Bund yachts, tugs and other river craft cruised back and forth along the waterfront with masts rigged in full dress and crackers and guns cracking in salute. All passed without a hitch or an accident of serious nature, a further tribute to the capabilities of the police traffic regulators.

Japanese Most Prominent

The flaming Sun of Japan was the predominating note in the first section of the procession, fluttering in manifold arrangement from carriages and ricshas, and the fore part of the motor division was similarly profuse in Nipponese decoration, over 120 cars of the procession being entered by members of the Japanese community.

Mounted Sikhs and a Chinese band led the procession. Then came about 100 carriages, draped and colored with flags and streamers. Decorated ricshas made up the next section, a picturesque entourage in which scores of Japanese and Chinese theatrical ladies appeared in gorgeous regalia. Gaily garbed girls in gala attire and ancient warriors in armor and Chinese generals in [illegible] costume and with magnificent head-dresses were the most admired [illegible] creations.

Tung Wah students to the number of 150, singing and drilling, led the pedestrian division, followed by Y.M.C.A. members and Jewish and Chinese sections bearing banners and paper figures. A wondrous fifty-foot, spiral-action dragon wormed its way through the crowd as another impelling feature of the Chinese sections. More carriages and pedestrians and a decorated bicycle section followed.

The Tramway Company's white "Victory Tank" led the motor section of the parade, followed closely by a striking American Red Cross float which reproduced the "Greatest Mother" picture in red and white with a number of young ladies in Red Cross attire as living figures.

In the neighborhood of 300 machines made up the motor division, decorated in handsome style with the colors of every Allied nation and filled with banner-waving passengers.

'Liberty' Float Striking

Probably the handsomest and most distinctive float of the demonstration was the American official float with "Liberty," represented by Miss B. Valpey, mounted high amidships of a careening caravel, a dozen armed bluejackets were escort to her triumphant course. The float was designed by Mrs. Forsythe and was constructed upon the big auto truck by Messrs. H. Ricks and Slobaum, of Honigsberg and Co.

Hawaii and the Philippines were colorfully represented among the floats, there was a striking British "motor boat" with "Lusitania" and "Lest We Forget" along its sides and others of the Allied nations offered fine displays. The French and International Fire Department entered decorated trucks and the Chinese Post Office had a huge truck, flag-covered, followed by a fleet of carriers on bicycles with the five-barred flag at the handlebars.

Three cars attracting much attention were those bearing wounded Russian soldiers and Rumania was represented with a beautifully decorated motor car.

Another attractive float was still another victory ship flying the Tricolor and manned by French lassies.

A Belgian motor with a tattered Belgian flag under an arch with the word "Invincible" excited much applause.

Parade Is Continuous

The automobile parade proved to be almost a continuous feature, as the cars streamed back from the dismissal point and, still trimmed, cruised the principal streets till late at night.

Shortly after 5 o'clock there was an unofficial but nevertheless effective water parade along the [illegible] tugs and launches plying the Whangpoo along the foreshore with a fine accompanying [illegible] of crackers.

A novel decoration appeared on the German Club yesterday afternoon. In black and white appeared the figure of a German soldier, arms uplifted, and below the legend, "Kamerad!"

Mass Meeting At Y.M.C.A.

An impressive mass meeting was held at the Chinese Y.M.C.A. last night. More than 500 Chinese crowded Martyrs' Hall and cheered the Allies enthusiastically under the leadership of Mr. S. K. Tsao. A song on Allied Victory written specially for the occasion was dedicated and sung by the assembly. Speeches were made by United States Consul-General Thomas Sammons, Mr. David Z. T. Yui, head of the lecture department of the Y.M.C.A.; Mr. C. C. Nieh, president of the association who presided; Mr. Huang Yin-tse, of the National Vocational Association, Taoyin Wang Kung-ting, Mayor Shen Pao-chang and a representative of General Lu Yung-hsian, the Defense Commissioner.

Consul-General Sammons stated that China assisted the Allies during the period of her participation as she never did before and had evidently learned the spirit of service. The contribution of her people during the Red Cross campaign was greatly appreciated by the United States and the subscriptions to the War Work Fund exceeded her expectations, much to the credit of her nation. All these, Mr. Sammons said, paved the way for China's participating in world affairs and for securing a suitable place for herself in the family of nations. All Chinese need now is a righteous

(Continued on Page 8)

THE PROGRAM TODAY

10:30 a.m.—Military parade. Route—From Race Course down Nanking Road to Bund, French Bund, Rue du Consulat, Rue Montauban, Avenue Edward VII, Thibet Road to Race Course. March past at Cricket Club at about noon.

9 p.m.—Torchlight procession. Route—From Avenue Edward VII to Rue Montauban, Rue du Consulat, Bund, Nanking Road to Race Course.

11 p.m. (approximate)—Bonfire and fireworks display at Race Course Recreation Ground.

NON-BOLSHEVIK PARTIES ARE WINNING CONTROL OF BERLIN SITUATION

Expulsion Of Dr. Liebknecht From Headquarters In Palace Taken As Proof

SOVIETS OPPOSE ASSEMBLY

Cassel Workers Declare Hindenburg Has Never Stood Nearer German Nation

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, November 20.—The Cassel Soviet, in proclaiming its protection over Marshal Hindenburg, says that he belongs to the German nation, to which he has never stood nearer.

Liebknecht Is Removed

Amsterdam, November 18.—The Socialist leader Dr. Liebknecht has been removed by the Government troops from the palace in Berlin where he had taken up his residence and Rosa Luxemburg has been forcibly removed from the offices of the Lokal Anzeiger. There are also other indications that the non-Bolshevik elements are more and more dominating the situation in Berlin.

Soviet Opposes Assembly

Copenhagen, November 20.—The Soviet in Berlin has passed a resolution against the summoning of a Constituent Assembly and demanding the summoning of a general Workmen's and Soldiers' Congress to decide the future of Germany.

Expect Plebiscite In Alsace

Copenhagen, November 20.—A message from Berlin states that Herren Ebert and Haase, on behalf of the Government, have telegraphed to the Strassburg Soviet that the Allied occupation of Alsace-Lorraine does not prejudice the solution of the question of its future in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

Germans Blame Allies

Amsterdam, November 20.—The German High Command, replying to Marshal Foch's protest concerning German acts of violence in Belgium, states that the German plenipotentiaries in the armistice discussions emphasised in the strongest terms that their execution was technically impossible and the conditions would result in excesses. "The blame rests exclusively on the Allied Army Command."

The Vorwarts has published an appeal from Prince Lichnowsky to Great Britain, especially to his many personal friends, naming Lord Lansdowne, Viscount Grey and Mr. Asquith, urging the latter to use their far-reaching influence on behalf of their high ideals of humanity and justice with a view to securing amelioration of the terms of the armistice.

Amsterdam, November 20.—A Berlin official despatch states that the Cabinet has notified the Reichstag that it can no longer re-assemble. The revolution has abolished it, with Kaiserdom and the Federal Council. The Government intended to convoke a National Assembly as speedily as pos[illegible]

German Troops' Return Across The Rhine Begins

(French Wireless)

Berlin, November 21.—(Via Nauen and Koenigswusterhausen.) The Deutsche Uebersee Nachrichten Agency issues the following:

The return of the troops across the Rhine towards Cologne progresses. Everywhere the soldiers are joyfully welcomed by the towns. The city of Cologne is decorated with garlands and flags. On the bridges across the Rhine there is a large display of cordially welcome." Order and discipline everywhere is being shown. The real test, however, is only to be expected within the next few days when compact bodies of large armies will pass. On the southwestern part of the front the troops were detached in perfect order and quiet from the enemy. They crossed the Rhine at the bridgehead near Neuenburg (?) with absolute discipline and were welcomed by the population of Baden in most cordial fashion. The town of Freiburg was decorated with flags [illegible] to the present the troops have been provisioned in a most satisfactory fashion and without any disorder. According to reports from [illegible] men's and Soldiers' Councils, the 4th Army passed through Chapelle in perfect order [illegible]

(Continued on 1

'Kamerad!'

The hands of Hans in the land of the Rhine whine.
—*The Bystander* (London)

U.S. PEACE DELEGATES APPOINTED, IS REPORT

Lansing, Baker, Houston And Hughes To Accompany President To Europe

(SPECIAL TO THE CHINA PRESS)

Washington, November 21.—When President Wilson goes to France in December for the peace conference Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary of War Baker, Secretary of Agriculture Houston and Mr. Charles E. Hughes, President Wilson's opponent in the last election, will go with him. President Wilson is expected to be gone six weeks. He will devote most of his energies there to the League of Nations plan.

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 21.—The visit of President Wilson is officially confirmed. The President, who will be accompanied by Mrs. Wilson and the representatives of the United States to the Peace Conference, expects to stay in France until a great part of the work of the Conference has been completed. The Associated Press says that President Wilson has the intention to continue to exercise his functions during his absence from America and will be constantly in communication with the seat of government in Washington.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, November 20.—President Wilson contemplates remaining in France until the major portion of the work of the peace conference is completed. He is particularly interested in the point concerning the principle of the freedom of the seas.

EXPORT RESTRICTIONS OFF ON U.S. COTTON

Can Be Sent To All Countries Except Enemies And Northern Neutrals

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Senator Hoke Smith announced today that all restrictions on the shipment of cotton from the United States, except to enemy countries and Northern European neutrals, had been removed. He added that Japan needed a million bales.

Cotton ginned in the United States prior to November 15 totaled 689,000 running bales.

FIUME IS OCCUPIED

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 20.—Italian and Allied troops occupied Fiume yesterday.

NIELSEN GETS 30 DAYS FOR COMMITTING LIBEL

Convicted For Statements Made In Shanghai Gazette Concerning Mr. Richard Hope

Thirty days' jail is the sentence imposed on Gordius Nielsen following the hearing of the action for criminal libel brought in the Royal Danish Consular Court by Mr. Richard Hope against the defendant, recently connected with the Shanghai Gazette, in which the matter forming the subject matter of the action appeared. The judgment was handed down yesterday by Mr. T. Raaschou, Consul-General for Denmark and Consular Judge. The libel is ordered to be expunged.

Mr. N. C. Home appeared for the plaintiff in the above case while the defendant conducted his own defense.

BRITISH LOSS IN WAR IS TOTAL OF 3,050,000

650,000 Dead Is Price For Allied Victory; Germans Had 1,500,000 Killed

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—In the House of Common today, Mr. J. I. Macpherson, Vice-President of the Army Council, announced that the British military casualties in all theaters of war up to November 10, excluding the Air Force but including Dominion and Indian troops, totaled 3,050,000, of which 142,634 were officers and 2,900,000 men.

The number killed totaled 37,876 officers and 620,828 men.

The total British casualties for France were 126,700 officers and 2,593,000 men of which 32,800 officers and 527,000 men had been killed.

The casualties in the Dardanelles operations totaled 5,000 officers and 115,000 men, of whom 1,800 officers and 32,000 men had been killed.

On the Salonika campaign the casualties totaled 1,200 officers and 26,000 men; in Mesopotamia 4,300 officers and 92,000 men; in Egypt 3,600 officers and 54,000 men and in East Africa 900 officers and 17,000 men.

German Dead 1,500,000

Copenhagen, November 20.—A message from Berlin states that the German casualties include 1,500,000 dead, 260,000 missing and 490,000 prisoners. The number of wounded is not specified but the aggregate of wounded totals four millions.

WON'T FREE PACIFISTS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—The Government has declined to release conscientious objectors from their present employments as to do so would confer an advantage on them over soldiers and sailors.

GERMAN PAPERS BARE SECRET OF NAVAL COLLAPSE

Fleet Ordered Out To Fight Allies Last Week Of War

HALTED BY MUTINY

Military Clique Had Decided To Sacrifice Ships And 80,000 Men

A HOLLOW SHELL

Von Tirpitz Had Scrapped Vessels To Build More Submarines

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 21.—From Berne. Captain Persius, in an article in the Berliner Tageblatt headed "How it came about," explains why the military revolution has been so sudden in Germany and how the blow which killed the old regime was given by the navy.

The lies spread among the public by the Admiralty were not unknown to the public. The truth, in so far as it concerned the submarine war, was very different from what was published. The losses of U-boats surpassed the number which were being put into service. The High Seas fleet had become very weak and for more than a year it has not been possible to count on it to fight the British fleet.

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 19.—The German naval critic, Captain Persius, in a sensational article in the Berliner Tageblatt, discloses that it was only the bluff and lies of the German naval authorities which induced the German people to hope that the fleet would be able, in a second battle of Jutland, to beat the British. He says that this project was inherently impossible owing to the great inferiority of the fleet. The German losses in the naval engagement off Jutland were enormous and only favorable weather and good leadership prevented the destruction of the whole German navy.

Von Tirpitz Made Blunder

After that date Admiral von Tirpitz was urged by all sides to concentrate on the construction of submarines but he obstinately continued to build battleships. Ultimately the scarcity of materials necessitated the disarming of twenty-three large ships, including a new cruiser, in order to obtain the material for the submarines.

Captain Persius states that at the beginning of 1918 all the German battleships constructed from 1897 to 1906 had been destroyed.

Continuing, he states that during 1917 eighty-three submarines were built and sixty-six destroyed. In April 1917 Germany possessed 126 sumbarines; in October, 1917—146; in February 1918—136 and in June, 1918—113. During the last months of the war it was very difficult to get crews to man the submarines as the German seamen thoroughly distrusted the weapon.

Captain Persius states that the remarkable statement that every thinking man is of opinion that German seamen rendered an invaluable service to their country by mutinying on November 5 when ordered to go out to meet the British navy.

Were To Sacrifice Whole Navy

London, November 19.—The statement made by Sir Eric Geddes, which was cabled on the 9th, regarding the German fleet refusing to give battle to the British fleet, is confirmed by the German newspaper Vorwarts in the course of a historic review of the origin of the revolution.

It says that the pan-Germans planned a final great naval battle in which Germany was to sacrifice her last ship and 80,000 men. The German High Seas fleet actually received orders to put to sea on October 28. The sailors were told that it was for maneuvers but they intercepted farewell letters from officers

to their relatives which showed that they were going into battle. The result was that the fleet mutinied. This started the revolution.

Conference For Surrender

London, November 19.—A description issued by the Admiralty concerning the arrival of the German mission to arrange for the surrender of the German warships in accordance with the terms of the armistice, shows that the arrival of the cruiser Konigsberg at the rendesvous was considerably delayed owing to her varying the course previously indicated by the British authorities. One such variation was in order to make a detour about a German minefield which the British had long since swept up. Some anxiety was felt lest the Konigsberg in a mist should attempt to enter the Firth of Forth unescorted.

The Konigsberg flew Admiral von Meurer's flag at the top mast, the German ensign at the peak and a white flag at the main. After the vessel had anchored off Inchkeith in the evening of the 15th a motor launch cruised in the neighborhood to prevent communication with the shore.

The conference began that evening and was resumed at noon on the 16th, Admiral Sir David Beatty being assisted by Admiral Sir Charles Madden, Second in Command of the Grant Fleet and Vice-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt participated at certain stages. Admiral von Meurer was accompanied by a staff of four officers.

The communique states that it may be taken for granted that the results of the conference satisfied Admiral Beatty's requirements.

FRANCE TO DO HOMAGE TO ALLIED NATIONS

Text Of Deputies' Resolutions To Be Permanently Engraved In Official Buildings

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 21.—In the course of the sitting on Wednesday the Chamber of Deputies passed unanimously the following resolution, which has for its object the rendering of a solemn homage to President Wilson, to the Allied Nations and to their leaders. The French Chambers declare:

(1.)—The American Nation, the Allied Nations, the Chiefs of their States, who are their leaders, deserve great merit from mankind.

(2.)—The text of this resolution shall be engraved and shall remain permanently in all town-halls and schools throughout the Republic.

Kaiser's Property In Russia Is Large

Includes 83 Estates And Twenty Million Marks Of Securities

(French Wireless)

Amsterdam, November 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). According to a Rheinisch Westphalian newspaper, the Kaiser's personal property in Russia includes eighty-three estates and 20,000,000 Marks of capital bearing 4½ percent interest.

A despatch from Berlin says that Dr. Walter Rathenau, the Chairman of the Allegemeine Elektrikats Gesellschaft, has placed at the disposal of the State Treasury his entire private fortune, representing almost 20,000,000 Marks.

U.S. ENVOY TO RUSSIA ON VACATION IN SCOTLAND

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Word has reached the United States that David R. Francis, American Ambassador to Russia, has reached Scotland on a short vacation.

More War Loans Due In America Next Year

$9,000,000,000 More Expected To Be Floated In Addition To Savings Stamps

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo and members of the Capital Issues Committee have agreed that they should continue the supervision of proposed issues of stocks and bonds for capital purposes, this being maintained as a measure for the rationing of capital in preparation for future war loans. At the same time it became known that plans have been tentatively made for the flotation of about $8,000,000,000 more securities during 1919, also to get $2,000,000,000 from War Saving Stamps.

KING ALBERT TO FORM A NEW GOVERNMENT

All Chief Parties To Be Represented In Reorganised Cabinet

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Bruges, November 20.—King Albert has decided to form a new Government, representing all the chief parties.

REVOLUTIONARY PLOT IS BARED IN DENMARK

Plans Were Made To Arrest Ministers And Proclaim Bolshevik Republic

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, November 20.—A great communist plot to occupy all public buildings and arrest the members of the Cabinet and proclaim a Bolshevik Government has been discovered. Hundreds of persons have been arrested, including Dr. Paul Friedlander, leader of the communists' movement, which was evidently supported by the Bolsheviki in Russia.

Big Storm Sweeps Over Nova Scotia

Huge Destruction Caused To Shipping In St. Lawrence River

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Halifax, November 19.—A severe storm which swept over Nova Scotia last week caused widespread damage to shipping.

Quebec, November 19.—A floodtide swept up the St. Lawrence River last night, causing immense destruction to shipping and to villages and towns between Quebec and Three Rivers. The village of Batiscan was partly submerged and is now in flames.

FRS. 46,314,730 NETTED IN VICTORY LOAN DRIVE

French War Bond Subscriptions Will Be Increased By Chinese Banks And Outports

The final half-day of the French Victory Loan campaign netted Francs 2,434,950 and pushed the Shanghai total, exclusive of the amount subscribed in local Chinese banks, to Francs 46,314,730.

Although the drive ended yesterday at noon, complete figures will not be available until Monday as banks are closed today. No totals for outports have been announced and the results of campaigns in other cities of China will substantially increase the announced figures.

The figures:

	Francs
Banque de l'Indo-Chine..	29,396,400
Banque Industrielle de Chine	9,202,450
Banque Russo-Chinoise...	5,402,000
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank	2,016,980
Banque de Chine	296,900
Total ..... Frs.	46,314,730

British Shipping Loss 85,000 Tons In Month

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—The Admiralty announces that the losses of British merchant tonnage during October totaled 84,000 gross tons and the Allied and neutral losses combined, 93,000 tons.

The sailings of steamships exceeding 500 tons gross between the United Kingdom and overseas ports, excluding cross channel traffic, exceeded 7,500,000 tons in October.

IBERIA RELIEF FUNDS MUST BE RAISED HERE

London Directs That Shanghai Must Contribute To Give Men In North Comforts

Essentials for British troops in Siberia, including woolen gloves, mufflers, stockings, socks and other clothing, writing materials, toilet articles, tobacco and miscellaneous articles must be sent to Vladivostok from Shanghai and Mr. A. G. Major, treasurer of the British Red Cross, yesterday issued an appeal for funds.

The telegram, requesting comforts for British soldiers and the people of Siberia, was received from Vladivostok a few days ago and Mr. Major immediately wired London, asking for permission to devote a portion of the funds raised on "Our Day" to purchasing the more necessary of the articles. The answer failed to give the authority requested and urged that funds be raised in Shanghai.

The British-American Tobacco Company has contributed 250,000 cigarettes and 250 pounds of tobacco, 50 wadded garments have been provided by Mr. and Mrs. Edward White and arrangements have been made to send a motor car to Vladivostok. Other essentials and funds are needed. Gifts may be sent to Lady Fraser and money to Mr. Fox, treasurer of the Siberian Comforts Fund.

In addition to the articles enumerated above, the following are needed: cholera belts, handkerchiefs, vaseline, leather bootlaces, shaving soap, shaving and tooth brushes, toothpaste, writing pads, envelopes, pencils, matches, indoor games, books and magazines, warm clothing and old or new boots for adults and children.

A Sinuous Serpent!

CENSORSHIP BAN LIFTED ON SHIPPING MESSAGES

Cablegrams Concerning Movement Of Vessels Will Be Treated As Ordinary Messages

Cable messages of ship movements will no longer be treated as a special class and will only be censored under general regulations applying to regular commercial messages and special requirements of the United States censor applying to merchant shipping and ship-movement telegrams have been abolished as the result of instructions received yesterday by the Commercial Pacific Cable Company from New York.

Censorship of cablegrams addressed to transatlantic points or concerning transatlantic movements and those concerning neutral vessels are abolished and the censorship requirements of identification of merchant vessels, use of masters' names, numbers, deletion of dates, locations and proposed movements will no longer be enforced.

Program Outlined For Thanksgiving Day

Committee In Charge Of Cathedral Service Makes Tentative Plans

A specially augmented and trained choir will sing next Thursday morning at the Cathedral at the official American Thanksgiving Day services. The ceremony itself will be as simple and impressive as possible and it is hoped this year to make it also as International as possible.

The following tentative program has been adopted by the committee in charge of the arrangements.

Organ Prelude.
1.—Song "America," by choir and congregation.
2.—Invocation.
3.—Lord's Prayer, by minister and congregation.
4.—Psalm No. 145. Responsive verses.
5.—Anthem "Oh Lord, How Manifold are Thy Works."
6.—Scripture reading Deuteronomy 8, 1-3.
7.—The President's Proclamation.
8.—Hymn "Oh Beautiful, Auspicious Skies."
9.—Thanksgiving Address.
10.—Vocal Solo.
11.—Prayer and Benediction.
12.—"The Star Spangled Banner."

Arrange To Care For Possible Accidents

Chinese Red Cross Establishes Six First Aid Stations About City

To handle accidents during the Victory celebrations, the local Chinese Red Cross organised yesterday six first aid stations, under Municipal Police supervision and with aids from experienced boy scouts delegations of the four public schools for Chinese and the Chinese Y. M. C. A. The locations of the stations were: The New World Amusement Park, the Town Hall, corner of Fokien and Nanking Road, Dr. J. D. Chang's dispensary, the Palace Hotel and the Shanghai Club.

Five motor ambulances patroled the streets, with doctors, nurses and officers of the society on each car. These were given special permit to proceed through the closed streets. In case of accidents injured persons would be sent to one of the first aid stations for dressing and then conveyed to the town hospital on Peking Road. Any serious cases would be dealt with by the Red Cross General Hospital in Siccawei. It was arranged to care for victims of accidents in the French Concession at the Nantao Red Cross Hospital.

Those in charge of the work are Mr. Shen Tung-ho, Vice-President of the Chinese Red Cross Society; Mr. Wu Ching-chung, secretary of the society; Mr. Kiang Chu-tan, Dr. B. Y. Wong, Dr. Chao Wen-kwei, Dr. Yang Zung-ling, Mr. Chang Tien-sih, Dr. Lin Chung-shan and Yang Yu-pou. The one hundred boy scouts were under the command of Scoutmaster Yao.

$1 opens a Savings Account.
$100 opens a Checking Account.

HOMELANDS OF SOME OF OUR DEPOSITORS.

America, Australia, Canada, China, England, France, Ireland, Italy, Japan, Norway, Persia, Portugal, Roumania, Russia, Scotland, Sweden, Switzerland, Wales.

The American-Oriental Banking Corporation
15 Nanking Road, Shanghai

King George Delivers Address To Parliament

Historical Speech Made To Both Houses After Receiving Resolution Of Congratulations

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—In the stately chamber adjoining the House of Lords, the King this afternoon met both Houses of Parliament and representatives of the Dominions, India and other parts of the Empire and delivered a historical speech, which has been cabled officially, in reply to the addresses from both houses, congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the armistice.

This proceedings were severely simple. The peers, headed by the Lord Chancellor, with his mace, entered the Chamber in procession, followed immediately by the members of the House of Commons, headed by the Speaker, with his mace. Meanwhile the representatives of the Dominions and India seated themselves on either side of the Royal Gallery, close to the raised dais, where chairs were placed for their Majesties and other members of the Royal family. The moment the royal party, which included Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales appeared, the whole assembly rose and the Lord Chancellor presented the address. Then the King, who was wearing a frock coat, read his reply in a strong, resolute voice. After that the Royal party left without further ceremony and the Peers and Members of the House of Commons returned to their respective Houses.

Lloyd George Not Present

The Prime Minister was unable to be present owing to illness. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law walked side by side behind the Speaker.

The Dominion and Indian representatives present included Sir Robert Borden, Mr. Cook, Sir George Foster, Sir Albert Kemp, Mr. Hughes, Mr. Fisher, General Smuts, Mr. Schreiner, Major-General Northey, Lieut.-Col. F. H. Creswell, Mr. E. S. Montagu, Lord Islington and the members of the Council of India and Indian editors.

London, November 18.—In the House of Commons today Mr. A. Bonar Law, on behalf of the Premier who is slightly indisposed, moved the following resolution:

"That a humble address be presented to His Majesty congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the armistice and the prospects of a victorious peace."

Throne Is Secure

Mr. A. Bonar Law said that he was sure the motion would be carried unanimously and with a full heart. The world had been passing through a terrible ordeal. The signing of the armistice marked a crowning mercy to the British Empire, its Allies and humanity. "We have won a great victory but at a great price." He was not thinking now of the men and women everywhere in the Empire on whose hearts the bells ringing with joy fell with a mournful clang because of those who had won the victory but could not return to rejoice in it. He was thinking rather that the war had broken the crust on which civilisation rested with the consequence that Europe today is seething with revolution. Nevertheless we could look to the future with hope, courage and confidence because our institutions are based on the strongest foundation; namely, the consent of the nation. None of those institutions was stronger or rested on a more secure foundation than the Throne. The Throne was the link which kept the British Empire together and enabled it to play a glorious part in the war and would make the union close, but the Throne as an institution would have been much less strong but for the character of its occupants. Since the beginning of the war nobody had devoted himself more whole-heartedly or unselfishly to the great task in which the nation was engaged than the King, who the Queen nobly helped.

Respect For King

Now, when kings are rapidly disappearing like phantoms, King George passed daily unescorted through the streets of London, everywhere meeting with tributes of respect, devotion and affection. Those phantom kings fell because they placed their state on an imaginary divine right. Our King rested secure because the foundation of his Throne was the will of the people.

Mr. Asquith, who followed, said that when history came to tell the tale of these four years, it would recount a story with no parallel in any epic in any literature. It was a record of everything that humanity could bear, of the extremes of possible heroism and above all of that slow moving but ultimately irrisistible power of a great ideal.

The world had been laid waste; principalities and powers, to all appearance inviolable and invincible and which seemed to dominate a large part of all mankind, lay in the dust. Old things had become new. In this cleaning and purging the British Empire had played a worthy part.

Asquith's Tribute To Throne

Mr. Asquith also paid a great tribute to the Throne. In the crash of thrones, built some of them on unrighteousness and some propped up by the brittle threadwork of convention, the British Throne stood unshaken, broad-based on the wall of the people and reinforced to an immeasurable degree by the living example of the sovereign and his gracious consort who always helped and had shown that they were not to be ministered unto but to minister. Monarchies these days could be held only as the highest form of public service by understanding, by sympathy and by devotion to the common weal.

The motion was passed with great enthusiasm.

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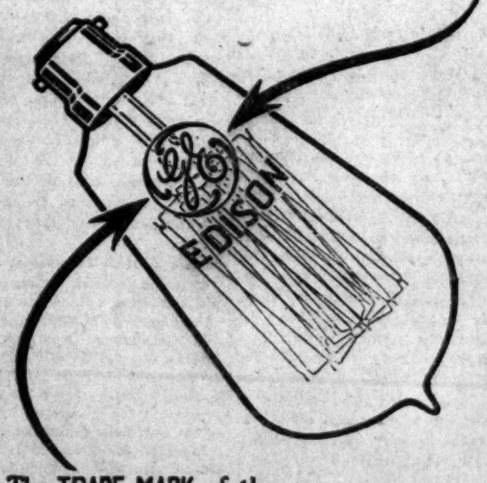

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KOLTCHAK APPOINTMENT WELCOMED IN AMERICA

Regarded In Washington As Indication Of Greater Stabilisation In Siberia

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—News from Omsk of developments by which Admiral Koltchak becomes virtual dictator of all Russian forces is regarded at the State Department as another fact pointing to stabilisation in the movement which is relied upon to regenerate Russia. The great weakness of Siberia, it has been believed for some time, is in its lack of a powerful head of the government who cannot be swung by popular demonstrations. Admiral Koltchak is thought to be a man who will not misuse his authority but whose hostility to the Bolshevik elements which led to the disruption of the country will be strong.

Meager reports on the situation at Omsk have been received at the State Department but the official account does not describe fully what transpired. However, the facts known, coupled with other news received from Russia, have in the main caused the situation to be regarded here with more optimism than has been felt at any time in the last month.

SEMENOFF TO RESIST?

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Harbin, November 21.—According to news from Chita, Attaman Semenoff has demanded that Admiral Koltchak shall immediately release the arrested Cossack officers. All communication between Chita and Omsk is interrupted by order of Attaman Semenoff. Great anxiety prevails, as it is considered that these events may lead to disastrous results.

Vladivostok, November 21.—The Russian authorities here have just received the following despatch from Omsk, dated November 18, signed by Admiral Koltchak:

"The All-Russian Provisional Government has fallen and the Council of Ministers has taken over the government and transmitted to me supreme power, which I take over in exceptionally difficult circumstances of civil war and absolute derangement of the State. I declare that I will not follow the path of reaction or the fatal path of partyism. My principal aims are to create an efficient army and gain victory over Bolshevism, to re-establish law and order so that the nation may choose unhindered the form of government they desire and to realise the great ideals of liberty now proclaimed throughout the world."

General Knox informs the Czecho-Slovak National Council here that King George has sent the following telegram to General Sirovi, commander of the Western Siberian Czecho-Slovak Army:

"I wish to express my warm appreciation of the services that the Czecho-Slovaks have rendered to the common cause of the Allies. The work remaining to be accomplished for the preservation of Russia and the restoration of peace and prosperity in that country is of paramount importance to civilisation. The part that the gallant Czecho-Slovaks have played, and are playing, towards the attainment of the above ends places Great Britain under an obligation to Bohemia that will not be forgotten."

A telegram from Irkutsk, dated November 19, states that it is reported as an actual fact that the members of the Directoire, Avksentieff, Zenzinoff and Argunoff, have been arrested.

It was officially announced today that the Council of Ministers at Omsk has resolved to try by court martial Colonel Volkoff, commander of a Cossack division, and other senior Cossack officers, who on the night of November 18 in Omsk arrested M. Avksentieff, President of the All Russian Government, his Deputy, M. Argunoff and other Ministers in an abortive attempt to bring about a political coup de main.

A French contingent has arrived at Omsk, and an Italian contingent has passed Irkutsk on its way to the Urals.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen Makes Direct Appeal To Wilson

Presents Cause Of Constitutionalists And Asks Him To Endorse Restoration Of Old Parliament

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has addressed the following appeal to President Wilson on behalf of the Constitutionalist cause:

"I congratulate you on the complete victory you have gained over militarism in this world war. You have done the greatest service to civilisation and democracy since the world began.

"When you advised China to join you in the war last year, I strongly objected because I knew that the militarists in my country would surely utilise the occasion to strangle democracy in China. My prediction has unfortunately turned out true.

"In the summer of last year, while the question of joining the war was before our National Assembly, the Boxer chief Chang Hsun undertook a coup d'etat under the secret order of the then Premier Tuan Chi-jui, to force the abolition of Parliament and to effect the restoration of the Manchu Emperor. Thus they intended to crush democracy at one stroke. But this act was not welcomed by all the Powers and was bitterly resented by the people of China. Tuan Chi-jui saw that the movement was foredoomed to failure, and so he changed front at once by joining the Christian General Feng Yu-hsiang, who was already marching with his brigade on Peking to fight the monarchists. Tuan Chi-jui established himself the chief of this anti-monarchist movement and thus pretended to be the saviour of the Republic.

"Immediately after hearing of the restoration of the Monarchy and the overthrow of the Republic, I left Shanghai on the 5th July, 1917, with a part of the Chinese navy, for Canton with a view to fight the Monarchists. But on arriving at my destination all the work I had intended to do had been done already apparently by Tuan Chi-jui. I congratulated him for this patriotic action and advised him to restore the Parliament at once. To my disappointment he ignored my advice and, to my surprise, I further discovered that he was at the bottom of Chang Hsun's Boxer movement to destroy foreign institutions and to uphold the Manchus.

"I then took steps, upon my own responsibility, to reconvene the Parliament at Canton. At first I was strongly opposed by the militarists in the South also, but realising that public opinion was with me, they let me have my way. The people of Canton welcomed my proposal, and the Kwangtung Provincial Assembly at once sent out invitations to the members of Parliament in all the provinces to come to Canton and they responded enthusiastically. The Southern militarists, finding that the Constitutional movement being so strongly supported by the people, dared not openly come to terms with the North, but they conspired to overthrow democracy in the South as well. Thus after a year laboring under unutterable difficulties I finally succeeded in getting the Parliament into quorum, which consisted of the majority of both the Houses. During that interval the North sent expedition after expedition to crush the South. Thus the Southern militarists were compelled to fight for the Constitutional cause with my followers purely in self-defense, although they were not working under my direction. This is the real cause of the war forced by the Northern militarists upon the South. But it is not a war between the North and the South as commonly supposed to be, for half the number of the members of the Parliament in Canton now are from the North. It is in fact a war between militarism and democracy, pure and simple. The Northern militarists, knowing well that our cause is just and that we cannot be subjugated by them they created a bogus Parliament in order to counteract the one elected by the people, to gain public opinion in their territory, and thus to throw dust into the eyes of the Foreign Powers.

"Since the change of the cabinet in Japan, the supply of money and arms to the North has been stopped. Being left helpless the Northern militarists now make overtures to the South for a compromise on condition that both the bogus and the true Parliament be dissolved and the official posts of the Republic redistributed. The Southern militarists welcome this idea as it enables them to divide the nation's property among themselves and to crush the people's rights. It is officially given out from Peking that the United States want China to cease internal war, and that if the South does not agree to the terms the militarists will bring American pressure upon the South. Thus when the world was at war we were accused as anti-war, now when peace is dawning we shall likely soon be accused as anti-peace by the militarists. We have fought against overwhelming odds and against Japanese money and arms and yet survive, but if the United States moral and physical forces are to be misused as the Japanese by the Peking militarists against an oppressed people, the hope of democracy in China is gone.

"Therefore I am compelled to appeal to you personally for the sake of justice, democracy and peace in China, and make known to you our peace term. We insist all along upon one condition only; that is our Parliament must have full liberty to perform its proper functions. If this simple, reasonable and moderate condition is denied us, we will fight on despite whatever pressure the Peking militarists may bring upon us. For this Parliament was won by the blood of the martyrs of our revolution, and is the foundation of the Republic. Moreover, this was the Parliament duly authorised to formulate and adopt a permanent Constitution for the Republic. Until this special duty is fulfilled and the new Constitution promulgated, it cannot be dissolved. When Yuan Shih-k'ai was preparing his way to the imperial throne, he abruptly abolished this Parliament. Then the people rose and defeated him. This is now the second time that we are fighting for the same Parliament. And this very Parliament was first recognised by the United States through your own good self. May I not look upon you now to save democracy in China as you have done in Europe, by saying just a word for the oppressed people of China to the Peking militarists, that the Parliament which you have recognised must be respected?"

PRO-ALLY GOVERNMENT IN CONSTANTINOPLE

Grand Vizier, Izzet Pasha, Resigns And Tewfik Pasha Succeeds

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—The Constantinople correspondent of the Times states that the Grand Vizier, Izzet Pasha, has resigned and Tewfik Pasha has formed a more pro-Entente Government.

Enver Pasha and Talaat Pasha left on board a German destroyer. The former has probably gone to the Caucasus and the latter to Odessa.

U.S. ENEMY TRADING ACT IN FORCE UNTIL PEACE

Custodian Of Enemy Property Explains Government's Position Toward German Business

(American Wireless To Reuter)

Washington, November 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—A Mitchell Palmer, Alien Property Custodian, today issued the following statement:

"The United States and Germany are still at war and the Trading with the Enemy Act is still in force. The Custodian will continue to perform the duties in which the law upholds him and will carry out the evident intent of Congress with relation to enemy property until the final peace. As long as the Trading with the Enemy Act remains in force it is the duty of all persons having custody and control of enemy property to make a report to the Alien Property Custodian.

"Speaking generally, only two classes of enemy property have been sold or will be sold. First are the enemy interests in partnerships and agencies to which licenses to do business have been refused and to which licenses have been granted for the purpose of liquidation. In these cases we have been compelled to sell promptly. Second are enemy-owned shares and stocks and other interests in American corporations where the enemy holding has been large enough to be of influence or where it involved the management of American industrial and commercial concerns.

"It is perfectly clear that in granting the power of sale Congress intended that enemy interests in such corporations should be placed in American hands for a fair value after public appraisal thereof. At the time of the signing of the armistice a number of such properties were ready to be sold and these sales will be proceeded with. Investments of individual German subjects either in stocks or bonds or mortgages and other property in America will not be sold except when they fall within these two classes."

Dinner For Mr. Crane At The Columbia Club

The American Chamber of Commerce will give a dinner and reception to Mr. Charles R. Crane at the Columbia Country Club Wednesday night. Mr. Crane, who is a personal friend of President Wilson, and is here on a special mission for the United States Government, will deliver an address. An informal discussion of problems pertaining to vital problems affecting American business in China will follow Mr. Crane's address.

Lloyd-George Thanks Wilson For Message

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—The Prime Minister has telegraphed to President Wilson:

"Heartiest thanks for your cordial and kindly message. I am certain the ideals of our two countries regarding international reconstruction are fundamentally the same and feel safe that at the peace conference we shall be able to co-operate to promote peace, liberty and true democracy throughout the wide world."

Reduce Rates On Rice From Indo-China

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, November 20.—It is officially announced that freight rates on rice and caoutchouc from Indo-China will be immediately reduced to sixty-six and five hundred francs respectively.

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TWO FRENCH SENATORS, FREED, WELCOMED BACK

Were Taken As Hostages When Germans Captured Their Cities

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 21.—Stirring days occurred in the sittings of the French Senate when they welcomed the return of two members, M. Ermant, the Mayor of Laon, and M. Drod, the Mayor of Tourcoing, who were made prisoners by the Germans and carried off as hostages.

President Poincare and Madame Poincare returned this morning from a visit to the liberated districts in the Northern and Meuse departments, starting from Verdun and passing through many villages where they met with enthusiastic receptions, especially at Stenay, where the German Kronprinz for many months had his headquarters. The American troops were particularly pleased and gave President Poincare a great reception. The roads over which the President and his suite passed were crowded with Russian and Polish refugees, or so-called, whom the Germans are driving over into France. Apparently there are many undesirables among these refugees.

M. Radul Perin, a member of the Budget Committee of the Chamber of Deputies, has made a report on the lengthy journey along the old battlefront. He says that everywhere complete ruin exists, it will be utterly impossible to reconstruct the cities on their old sites and even the fields cannot be tilled for a long time. The ruin of all these territories is exactly in the condition that the enemy destroyed them. M. Perin concludes:

"All those participating in the Peace Conference must visit this atrociously ravaged country. I hope the American delegates, in particular, will go there to see for themselves and not use leniency in the final settlement."

Belgian Flag Again Flies Over Brussels

(Continued from Page 1)

has entered Metz amid indescribable enthusiasm.

Petain Enters Metz

Paris, November 19.—A French communique states: The advance continues, marked by demonstrations of joy on the part of the populations. The material abandoned by the enemy is increasing, also the number of liberated prisoners who are reaching our lines.

Reuter's correspondent at Nancy states that the population of Metz have overturned the statues of Emperor William I., Emperor Frederick and Prince Frederick Charles.

French Pick Up Prisoners

Paris, November 20.—A French communique reports:

We have passed Givet, where 8,000 Allied prisoners of war were collected. We have occupied Neuf Chateau and Etable and have reached St. Avold and Saarbrucken in Lorraine, also Obornas southwest of Strassburg, in Alsace. We occupy Neuf Brisach, Huninge and St. Louis on the left bank of the Rhine.

French troops yesterday entered Metz where they were received with the utmost enthusiasm. The honor of taking possession of the city fell to the 10th Army. It was a historic ceremony. The troops, headed by General Petain, marched past on the esplanade, General Petain standing in front of the statue of Marshal Ney. Many inhabitants of German birth in Metz took part in these stirring receptions, cheering the French regiments.

Te Deum In Metz

A Te Deum was sung in Metz Cathedral, where General Petain received the Vicar-General. The German Bishop was absent. When General Petain reviewed the army on the esplanade, batteries, at St. Symphorien thundered out a salute and 600 aeroplanes flew over the city.

General Hirschauer, a native of Mulhausen, entered the city at the head of the 168th Division amidst delirious enthusiasm. The old Cure of the city died of emotion in the Town Hall.

The first passenger train from Nancy to Metz since August 1, 1914, ran yesterday.

Many Allied war prisoners, released in Alsace, Belgium and various parts of Germany, are arriving daily at the Gare de l'Est in Paris in the last stage of exhaustion. They number about 1,000 daily, and are hungry and dressed in rags and wooden clogs. The prisoners returning constitute a living proof of the accusation of treason against humanity which Germany must answer. 170 British ex-prisoners of war died on reaching port. Germany is for ever outside the ban of civilisation.

On the occasion of the entering of Metz by the French, General Mangin issued a proclamation, saying, "The regime of oppression and vexation which you have endured for half a century is abolished forever. The army of the Republic brings to Lorraine liberty and justice. France opens her arms wide to all her recovered children."

Warning To British Troops

London, November 20.—General Rawlinson, in an order of the day dated November 11, says:

The 4th Army has been ordered to participate in the occupation of the Rhine. I ask you men from all parts of the Empire, when on German territory, to show the world that British soldiers are not like Germany's. Do not wage war against women and children. I rely upon you to sustain the army's fair name.

WELCOME IN SAVERNE

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 21.—The town of Saverne gave an enthusiastic welcome to the troops of the 73rd Division of Infantry, which entered the town on Wednesday under the command of General Duport, the Commander of the 6th Army Corps. The Municipal Council headed the troops in their parade through the streets of the town, which were magnificently decorated, and was saluted by the applause and acclamation of the whole population. A reception was given to the officers by the Municipal Council, which, three days before, had restored to his office the Mayor who was removed by the Germans at the time of the Saverne incidents.

ALL BELGIUM IS UNITED

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 21.—The Belgian Legation has handed to Reuter's agency the following despatch from Havre, dated November 19:

The Belgian Government has entered into the closest communication with authorised representatives of all Belgian provinces. The entire nation, regardless of party distinctions, communes in sentiments of all highest patriotism and loyalty towards the Throne and all national institutions. All Belgians unite in the common aim of reconstructing the Motherland, her political organism and her prosperity. His Majesty will open Parliament on November 22, on which date King Albert will make a solemn entry into Brussels, which was reoccupied by Belgian troops on November 18, after the enemy's complete evacuation.

Over Thousand Dead In Belgian Explosion

Most Of Victims In Blast At Hamont Are Germans

(French Wireless)

Berlin, November 21.—(Via Nauen and Koukaza). The explosion which happened in Hamont proves to be a terrible one. It was caused by the explosion of an ammunition train. Four hospital trains standing by were very badly damaged. The number of dead exceeds 1,000, the majority of them being Germans. The station of Hamont was completely wrecked. Dutch physicians are leaving for Belgium. As far as can be ascertained, the explosion was caused by the carelessness of the native population, which had gathered in large numbers in order to obtain souvenirs from the German soldiers.

FIRST TWENTY U-BOATS GIVEN UP TO ALLIES

Twenty Surrendered On Wednesday, Forty-One More In Following Two Days

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—Rear-Admiral Sir Reginald Tyrwhitt received the surrender of the first twenty U-boats from his flagship 300 miles from Harwich about sunrise today. The boats are going to Harwich in charge of their own crews.

London, November 20.—Twenty-one more submarines will be surrendered on November 21, twenty on November 22 and the balance subsequently.

Amsterdam, November 20.—Eleven German torpedo-boats have arrived at a Dutch frontier station from Antwerp. All have been interned. Hundreds of prisoners of war, including British, Italians and Russians are streaming across the Dutch frontier.

Copenhagen, November 19.—A message from Berlin states that the first detachments of submarines have left Kiel for England. The German Admiralty has announced that 94 submarines are ready to be surrendered at the rate of twenty a day.

CHINA GOES TOMORROW

Mr. Wei Chen-tchou, one of the delegates to represent China at the Peace Conference, and the newly appointed Minister to Belgium, will leave here on the China Mail Steamship Company liner tomorrow for San Francisco, accompanied by a party of eight secretaries and attaches. Mr. Wei was formerly the Chinese Minister to the Hague.

Mr. Charles Denby, former United States Consul General here, and now a member of the U.S. War Trade Board, will return to America on the China. Other passengers include Mrs. E. L. McCloskey, Mrs. M. Greenfield and Mrs. S. Michael.

The China will take 400 bales of silk, 2,000 cases of antimony, 200 tons of general cargo and a big Christmas mail.

LLOYD-GEORGE EXPLAINS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—In the course of his letter to Mr. Bonar Law, cabled on November 16, the Prime Minister stated, after saying that his policy did not include taxation of food, that did not interfere with the granting of preference on articles such as tea and coffee, on which a duty was imposed.

British Mine-Sweepsr Sunk; 53 Men Missing

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 19.—Official. The mine-sweeper Ascot (4,334 tons) was torpedoed and sunk with all hands on November 10, off the North-east coast of England. Fifty-three officers and men are missing.

CLEAN SWEEP OF OPIUM TO BE MADE BY PEKING

300 Chests Sold And 1,200 Others To Be Burned Up In Capital

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 21.—Details of the forthcoming mandate are gradually leaking out. It appears that three hundred chests of Shanghai opium have already been sold, and the Government intends to bring the remaining twelve hundred to Peking and to burn them there. The Government will also prohibit the sale of drugs under the Shanghai agreement.

Chinese Parliament Cables King George

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, November 21.—The House of Representatives has resolved to telegraph to King George, thanking him for his message conveying congratulation on the Allied victory to President Hsu Shih-chang and the Chinese people. The House gratefully acknowledged the kindly tone of the message, which was the first received by China.

Clemenceau Elected To French Academy

(French Wireless)

Lyons, November 21.—When in session on Thurday the French Academy elected M. Clemenceau to replace M. Emile Faguet and Marshal Foch to replace the Marquis de Vogue. The President of the Republic took part in the elections, which were carried unanimously.

RETURN OF GERMANS TO BRITAIN UNDECIDED

No Ruling Yet On Readmission Of Those Deported During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—At question time in the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was impossible at present to decide the question of the return of Germans to parts of the British Empire from which they had been deported.

Deny Liang Chi-Chiao Will Go To Europe

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

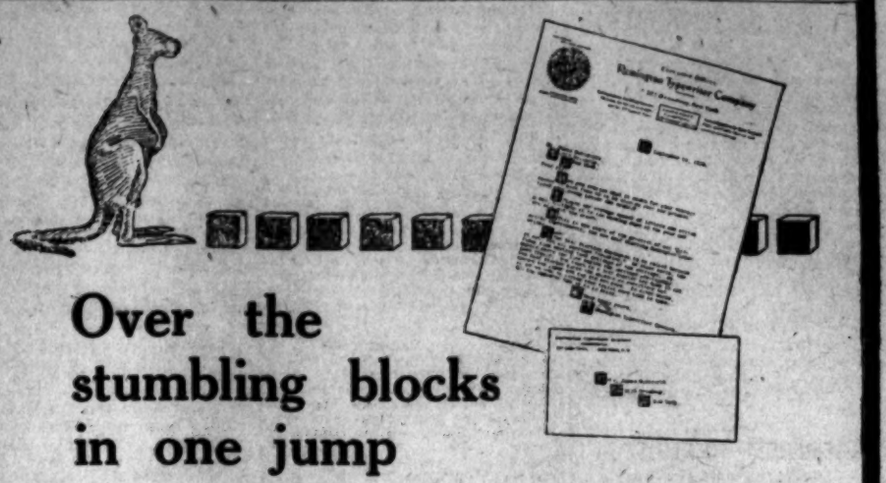
Peking, November 21.—The report that Mr. Liang Chi-chiao will attend the Peace Conference in Europe is now denied, although one of China's neighbors is strongly backing up his candidature. M. de Codt, adviser to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, denies that he has been appointed adviser for the Conference. He says that he is going on leave, but Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang is also going on leave and they will travel together. The fact is that China is unable to make appointments of delegates to the Peace Conference until she is invited to do so, which has not yet been done.

Peking, November 21.—A mandate appoints Chen Lu Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs during the absence of Lu Tseng-hsiang on leave.

British Navy Men Dined In Hongkong

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Hongkong, November 21.—Over two hundred petty officers and men of His Majesty's navy were entertained to dinner here last night. The Hon. Mr. Holyoak presided and delivered a felicitous speech.



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ANOTHER MOTION MADE IN BASEBALL LIBEL CASE

Mr. Merriman Asks More Particulars As To Time And Place Of Alleged Slanders

A hearing was held by Judge C. S. Lobingier of the United States Court for China yesterday, on a motion filed by Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden and Rose in behalf of Mr. W. L. Merriman, asking further particulars in the petition of Mr. J. I. Ezra in the baseball libel case.

Mr. E. B. Rose appeared for the defendant, Mr. Merriman, and Mr. A. D. Gibbs for the plaintiff. Mr. Rose asked for more specific details as to time and place of utterance of alleged slanderous statements as set forth in the first and tenth counts of the plaintiff's bill of particulars, quoting law to substantiate his claim. Mr. Gibbs argued in reply that the allegations were amply specified and declared that the plaintiff's object in asking more particulars was obviously to delay the presentation of the defendant's answer and the trial of the case. He asked such procedure as would make for a speedy trial. Mr. Rose rejoined that the plaintiff was also anxious for a speedy trial.

The matter was taken under advisement.

GERMAN TEMPTATIONS RESISTED BY JAPANESE

Extent Of Kaiser's Effort To Win Over Tokio Not Realised, He Says

(American Wireless To Reuter)

St. Louis, November 21.—(Received at French Wireless Station).—Mr. Sheba, secretary of the Tokio Chamber of Commerce mission, said today that no one in America knows the extent of Germany's effort to swing Japanese support in the war. He added that the fact that Japan remained steadfast should be proof of its desire for the friendship of America. He appealed also for the assistance of the ingenuity and ability to organise of American business men in the development of Asia, especially China. Japan alone cannot do it, he pointed out. "She does not want to do it."

PASSENGER AIRPLANES BEING BUILT IN FRANCE

Service Between London And Paris At 100 Miles An Hour To Be Started

(French Wireless)

Paris, November 21.—(Via Lyons and Koukaza). Several huge aeroplanes carrying large numbers of passengers are being constructed by French makers. One plane which flew over Paris carrying thirty-five passengers, as previously mentioned, was built by Farman, while another named the "Goliath" which carries twenty passengers at a speed of 100 miles an hour will probably be used for a passenger service between Paris and London.

It is announced that the Paris subway train service and the trams will shortly increase their fares after lengthy negotiations with the Municipal Council. This increase, however, is strictly temporary and will be brought to an end one year after the conclusion of peace.

Y.W.C.A. Will Hold Inter-Allied Service

In order to further the spirit of union and fellowship among women of different nationalities, the Young Women's Christian Association, as representing women of all nations and creeds, proposes to hold a brief service for fellowship and prayer tomorrow at 3:30 p.m. in the Y.W.C.A. Hall, 11a Quinsan Road.

Women of the different Allied nations will take part in this Intercessory service. All women interested are earnestly invited to be present. The service will be in English and Chinese.

War Fund Entertainment

An entertainment, followed by dancing, will be given at the Country Club next Saturday night in aid of the British Women's Work Association and the French Red Cross by Mme. Marguerite Chenu. The program has been arranged by Mrs. Stephen. Tickets are three dollars and may be obtained from Mrs. Stephen, 12 The Bund; Mrs. Phillips, British Consulate-General; Mrs. Girardet, 15a Siccawei Road; Mrs. Macleod, 24 Weihaiwei Road; Mrs. Meyer, 19 Avenue Road; Mrs. C. R. Shaw, 18 Medhurst Road.

News Brevities

The American Red Cross announces that ladies desiring copies of the photographs recently taken in the Red Cross workrooms and at the Columbia Country Club may obtain them by applying to headquarters, 18B Kiangse Road.

* * *

The Kalee Hotel announces that a special Thanksgiving dinner to be followed by a dance will be given next Thursday, America's Thanksgiving Day.

* * *

A special meeting of the executive board and the members of the American Woman's Club will be held at the Carlton Cafe Monday morning at ten o'clock. Important business will be transacted.

Berlin Dominated By Anti-Bolsheviki

(Continued from Page 1)

fully maintained in the town. This army is provisioning itself. The frontier continues to be guarded by Landsturm troops. From the German Armistice Committee in Spa, however, it is announced that the hasty return of the troops creates increasing difficulties. Since the French have declined a further delay in their return, there is possibility of a catastrophe, especially in the case of a change in the weather, which until now has been excellent, when scenes of riot and disorder as well as looting are to be feared.

Troops Must Have Stocks

The German commission for the armistice further declares that the stocks of provisions in the hands of the military authorities on the left side of the Rhine must be at the disposal of the passing troops. Every soldier is to receive as large a supply of victuals as he can carry, with the result that each will be supplied for several days. It is further ordered that all forces ought to be used to carry off any remaining stocks. The German commission for the armistice further declares that reports about an alleviation of the conditions of the armistice are not correct. On the contrary, in spite of all explanations and all the difficulties that have become apparent in the practical execution of the heavy conditions of the armistice, our adversaries have declined to enter into further discussion.

French Peace Offer Denied

Berlin, November 21.—(Via Nauen and Koukaza). The Deutsche Uberseedienst News Service issues the following:

The rumors that during the Autumn of 1916 the German Government declined a peace offer made by France are declared to be untrue and it is stated that at no time during the war has a peace offer been made by any one of Germany's enemies.

The Peoples' Commissioner, Herr Landsberg, has transferred the section of the press to the Peoples' Commissioner, Herr Scheidemann, and has taken over charge of the section of finances which until now was entrusted to Herr Scheidemann.

The Council of Peoples' Commissioners has charged the committee to report on the possibilities of the nationalisation of large enterprises. The commission is to report as soon as possible. Its members are Professor Ballod, Professor Ernest Francke, Dr. Walther Rathenau, Dr. Ledare, Dr. Vogelstein, Dr. Rudolf Hilferding, Carl Kautsky, Heinrich Cunow and Otto Hue. To these members, who are drawn from the scientific and industrial worlds, trade circles and socialist theorists, others may possibly be added.

All members of the army who are now at home on leave are dismissed until November 30 with the exception of the classes born in 1896 to 1899.

No Food For Germany Till Investigation, Is Order By London

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—The Ministry of Food announces that no food supplies will be permitted to be sent to Germany until the Allied Food Council has satisfied itself concerning the conditions in Germany.

MAIL FOR U.S. TOMORROW

Because the American Post Office closes at noon today, a supplementary mail for the United States, to go on the China Mail Steamship Company liner China, will close Sunday afternoon. Registered mail will be received from 11 a.m. until 2 p.m. and ordinary mail will close at 3 p.m.

Bolsheviki Attack Allies In N. Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—A British official despatch from North Russia reports:

The Bolsheviki on November 11, after bombarding from river boats on the Dvina, attacked our front and flank. British and American infantry drove them back, inflicting very heavy losses.

Canadian field artillery materially assisted. The attack was renewed on November 12 and was again repulsed with heavy enemy losses.

Archangel, November 14.—The Associated Press correspondent reports that renewed Bolshevik attacks against the British and American positions at Talgas, on the Dvina, were repulsed. Our artillery heaped up piles of enemy dead, while our aircraft scored several hits on enemy gun-boats, on which naval guns from Petrograd, were mounted.

Keep a sharp look-out for the serpent

ARRANGEMENTS MADE FOR SOLDIERS' DINNER

Expect 200 Will Sit Down To Banquet At Astor House Monday

It is expected that 200 will sit down at the Astor House Monday evening for the dinner to be tendered in honor of the returned soldiers and sailors. Arrangements for the affair have been completed and invitations have been sent to the men, the Allied Consuls and executive heads of the Victory Celebrations Committee.

There is to be a program of brief speeches and a short variety entertainment will be provided. Following the dinner the ball room will be cleared for dancing and a cordial invitation is extended to friends interested in the men who have fought for us to attend at 9:30, while to the ladies a special invitation is extended. Inquiries will gladly be answered by Mr. C. M. Bain, Maitland and Co., telephone Central 397, or Major Manners, R.E., 20 Kiukiang Road, in whose hands the dinner arrangements are.

Obituary

Gen. Sir Robert Biddulph.

Reuter's Service

London, November 20.—The death is announced of General Sir Robert Biddulph.

Bishop White's Soldier Son

China Press Correspondence

Kaifeng, Honan, November 19.—Bishop and Mrs. White have just received a cablegram from London stating the sad news that their son, Second Lieutenant White, had died of pneumonia. They have the heartfelt sympathy of their many friends.

Football Today

The Shanghai Football Club will play St. John's University this afternoon at 3 o'clock on the college grounds. Motor-cars conveying the players of the local team will leave the race course at 2:30 o'clock.

The following will represent the Shanghai Football Club: Bertes; Tonkin (captain), Forshaw, Loonis, Isherwood, Smeaton; Olsen, Ward, Drake, Clarke and Leslie.

Mr. Fulton will referee.

The second eleven of the Shanghai Football Club will play the combined schools on the football club grounds this afternoon at 3 o'clock. The club will be represented by Messrs. Ross (captain), Rosenfeld, Johns, Arthur, Mansfield, Goldman, W. H. Leslie, Baker, Brodie, Brown and Gabbott. Those who are unable to play are requested to telephone to the honorary secretary, East 51, this morning.

Nanyang College will play the Willows Football Club on the college grounds tomorrow afternoon at 2.30 o'clock. Mr. A. H. Leslie will referee the game.

Kiangwan Races Today

The International Recreation Club will hold its 48th meeting at Kiangwan this afternoon. The first saddling bell will be rung at 1:30 o'clock. Special trains will leave Shanghai North Station at 12:25, 1:00, 1:30 and 2:00 o'clock.

Sykora Concert

A good house attended at the Lyceum last evening to hear the excellent "Victory" concert which reintroduced Mr. B. Sykora, world famous cellist, to Shanghai. The program throughout was well-balanced and well received, but the principal artist's own selections won the most favor, striking a high note among the musical offerings laid before local devotees in recent months. Mr. Sykora was accompanied by Miss Katherine Campbell who played two solo selections of merit. The proceeds of the concert were in aid of wounded Czechs.

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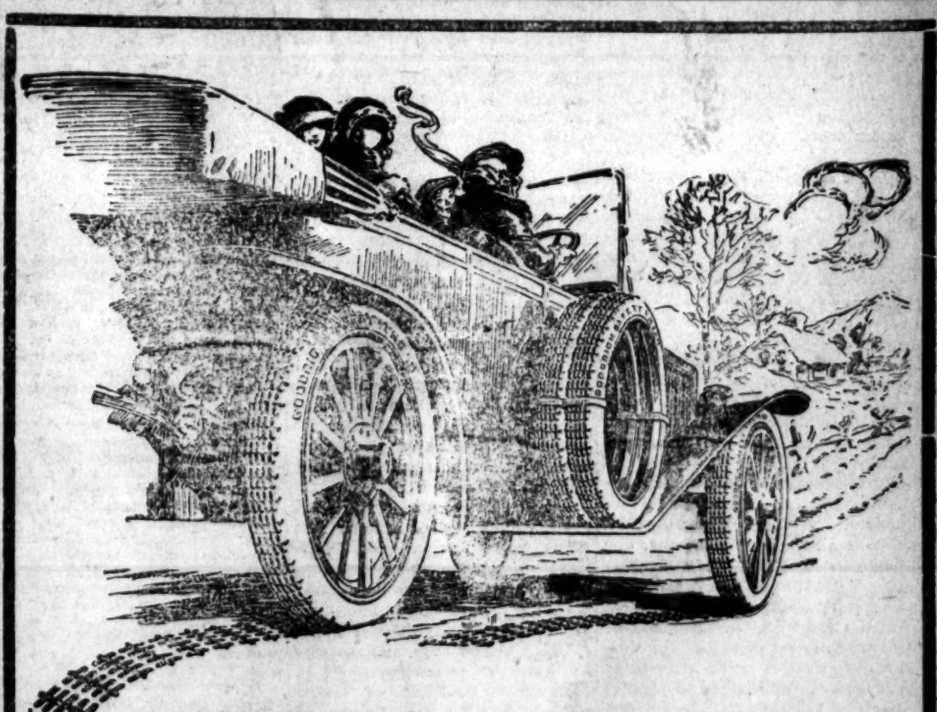

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WEATHER

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IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, NOVEMBER 23, 1918

The German Appeal For Mercy

WE do not recollect any incident in the entire course of the world's history that is the nearest approach to the whimpering and whining that are now almost daily emanating from the territory that formerly was known as the German Empire. When the cloven hoof of the Teuton was by a trick ruthlessly planted on France in 1870, the latter bore it manfully. Frenchmen just set their teeth and bided their time until the hour of deliverance. When the humiliation of 1900 overtook China following the Boxer madness, Chinese had their eyes opened to the corruption and rottenness of the Manchus, and eleven years later demolished the effete dynasty that had involved the country in disaster and humiliation. But Germany is different, different from all the rest of the world. Why can't she take what is coming to her with dignity and courage?

Germany, by her frantic appeals to the Allied Powers for mercy, unmistakably reveals to the whole world the craven. Germany did not hesitate or scruple to subject defenseless women and babes to deaths of violence and terror, which served no military necessity whatsoever; the German, in power, made the coldblooded murder of Edith Cavell and Captain Fryatt possible; starved and maltreated prisoners of war and is still doing so, while whimpering for mercy; adopted diabolical devices in wanton defiance of all her signed rules of warfare; desecrated churches and corpses, crucified brave and honorable prisoners of war with bayonets; perpetrated a thousand other deviltries which made of this world a frightful nightmare and an undreamt of inferno. We must not banish from our memory the all-compelling consciousness of these things when this same Germany, beaten, appeals to us.

What are we to think of a nation which, having torn solemn treaties to shreds and belied its plighted word, and having brazenly acknowledged that it "willed war," now begs those whom it would have destroyed for special leniency which it would have denied the Allies had it emerged victorious!

From the hysterical nature and the frequency of the German cries for succor, one might almost be led to suppose that Germany thinks she is being burned at the stake as a martyr.

If the motive be to awaken commiseration, the German people are doomed to disappointment. Pity there can be none for Germany, who has been so unpitying; willingness to help Germany to consolidate a new order of things in that country there undoubtedly is. It would be infinitely more dignified for Germany to leave it to the Allies to do her justice. She stands handcuffed before her judges, and she will get justice, may be not what she thinks is justice, for what criminal before the bar thinks he is getting justice unless he is let off? But she will get justice!

As regards the imminent peril of Bolshevism in Germany, with which she threatens us, let her go ahead with it if she wants to turn Germany into Russia. She has but herself to thank for the creation of those conditions that breed Bolshevism.

Justice will be done to Germany; let her make no mistake about it. Pending the doing of that justice, it would be the part of dignity and manliness for her to stand on her feet and face what is coming to her. Even little Belgium and Servia did that. Her present attitude invites only contempt. We feed our criminals and we feed our insane, and we are going to feed Germany, but we also confine our criminals and our insane until they are reformed or cured, and we are going to do that for Germany, too.

Mr. Balfour On Peace

(New York Times)

IN his Metropolitan Opera House speech President Wilson said that the people of the world are demanding "that the leaders of their Governments declare to them plainly what it is, exactly what it is, that they are seeking in this war, and what they think the items of the final settlement should be."

For himself he said that there must be a League of Nations, provided for at the peace table. Then he called upon the leaders of other Governments to speak out as plainly:

"And I believe that the leaders of the governments with which we are associated will speak, as they have occasion, as plainly as I have tried to speak. I hope that they will feel free to say whether they think that I am in any degree mistaken in my interpretation of the issues involved or in my purpose with regard to the means by which a satisfactory settlement of those issues may be obtained."

We have England's answer to this call, made with a precision, a definiteness, which leaves nothing to the imagination. Mr. Balfour began by accepting the President's principle of a League of Nations. He accepted the principle that it should be formed at the close of the war, not later. Then he went further and said this: "Evidently we are bound to see that 'the labors, the work which you require your new machinery to do, shall not be greater than any machinery can be asked to do.'" That is, as he further explained, the map must be so arranged that the great occasions for wars will not overwhelm you." We must not leave all the conditions favorable for the outbreak of a new war and trust to the formation of a League of Nations to prevent it. He went on to explain that wrongs must be set right "before the League of Nations sets to work" and that it must have "a clean slate to work upon," and he stated definitely the wrongs he had in mind.

First, he declared, we must not "perpetuate the state of things which exists in Central Europe." We must not leave Germany in possession of Russia or dominating her. We must not deprive "the small peoples along the Baltic" of hope. We must not leave Poland's wrongs unredressed, must not leave her "where she has been for all these generations, a reproach to all civilisation." We must not leave in their old position the "subordinated peoples who have for generations been trampled in the Austrian Empire under the heel of the German and Magyar minorities."

We must not leave the Balkans in the condition which has constantly provoked "bloody wars among themselves" and been "the occasion of hostilities among their neighbors." We must not restore the bloody sway of the Turk "over the territories which have been torn from him" and leave him "to massacre at will and to plunder at will." We must restore to Italy "those populations which will really make her indeed Italy Redeemed." We must relieve Greece from the threat that has hung over her; we must restore Servia and Belgium; we must allow France "to resume her full place in Western Europe," as it was before the German raid of 1870.

"After you have carried out these great reforms, after you have freed Europe from Prussian militarism, after you have restored Asia as well as Europe to a position in which self-development is possible for the various nationalities which occupy them, then, and then only, will your League of Nations work."

The President could not have desired a more explicit answer. The British position is clear, and it is in accord with the principles the President has laid down in his various speeches. Unless these things are done, the peace will be merely an incubation of new wars, and the passions thus left to smolder would in time burn up the League of Nations like a cobweb. The League of Nations must be planned to stay, not be disrupted by passions mightier than all its pledges, and to that end, as Mr. Balfour said, we must give it "a clean slate to work upon."

Correspondence

The Horticultural Society

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir,—It has been a great pleasure to the Society to welcome hundreds of children from many schools in Shanghai to their exhibition this week. The Committee of the Society wish to thank the children's parents and teachers for the encouragement they have given them to persevere in their endeavors to interest the children in horticulture and look forward to receiving the essays they have written concerning the flowers, etc. Three prizes will be given for the best essays, which should be forwarded to the Honorary Secretary of the Horticultural Society Mr. C. C. Stevenson, 2 Jinkee Road.—Yours faithfully,

F. AYSCOUGH.

Shanghai, Nov. 21, 1918.

The Gold Situation By John Clausen

(Note: Mr. Clausen is Vice-President of The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco. He delivered the following address at the convention of American gold producers held in August. The resolutions which were adopted by the convention are subjoined to the address):

No more interesting chapter will be written in economic history than that which deals with the problem of the proper distribution of the world's gold supply. Probably there was never greater need than now for co-operation of our industrial and financial elements to devise a workable plan for control of an increased production of that precious metal.

A great man once said, "Necessity opens our eyes to the advantage of fresh principles," and as I see it this is now our position. The greatest war that the world has ever known has so altered conditions that new methods and customs must necessarily take the place of the old in order to keep abreast of the times. In reality, a very important issue is presented; namely, whether the standard of value of the world will in future be gold or become a combination of silver and gold, and if so, what effect such changes would have on the trading powers of nations? It is obvious that if a a bi-metallic standard were adopted as media, the question of the value between the metals themselves would become one of vital issue. Then again, there may be a scarcity of gold available as money for the purpose of effecting the sale or purchase of commodities, or as affecting the position of governments and banks and the availibility of that precious metal in proportion to liabilities.

There are many interesting angles from which to view this important subject, but it may be of general benefit to recount what happened in this country during and after our Civil War, and in Europe since the beginning of the present hostilities.

As an inevitable result of government policy which had placed upon the banks a burden too heavy for them to carry, the financial institutions in New York and other sections were, during the Civil War, forced to discontinue specie payments, which subsequently brought about the suspension of the National Treasury.

At the beginning of 1862 a Bill was introduced which had for its purpose the making of government notes legal tender, and although that measure was considered unconstitutional, it became law in February of the same year. The issue of greenbacks payable to bearer, after several amendments of this Bill, was authorised up to a maximum of Four Hundred Million Dollars. When the greenbacks were issued it was expected that they would circulate at par with the gold dollar, containing 23.2 grains of pure metal, but a year after the first Legal Tender Act had been passed paper money had an exchange value equal to only 14.5 grains of gold. Its value rose in August, 1863, to 18.4 grains but fell in July, 1864, to 9 grains, which was its lowest point. The premium on gold was then such that a dollar in paper money was not worth more than 36 cents in gold coin.

The most striking example of profiteering during that period was the Black Friday Conspiracy of September 24, 1864, when a group of speculators bought up large quantities of gold—creating an artificial scarcity—and as a result that commodity could only be obtained from this clique at ruinous terms. This brought about many failures, and to check gambling in gold and reduce the premium on it, the Anti-Gold Law was passed, but as it did not materially bring the premium on gold to a lower level, it was very soon repealed.

In June, 1862, Congress authorised the use of "postage and other stamps of the United States" because of the enormous increase in demand for small currency, notwithstanding the circulation of the so-called "Shin-plasters," which were issued in denominations of 5, 10, 20, 25 and 50 cents.

In some of the Western States attempts were made to maintain specie payments, after they had been given up in the East, but California alone had the distinction of remaining on a gold basis during the Civil War, and it was not until 1876 that gold again sold at par throughout the United States.

Since that period the more notable event was the panic of 1893 which was followed by a depression throughout the nation, with the result that a large amount of gold was drained from this country to Europe. The Treasury's reserve became so low in November, 1894, that a sale of Government bonds was resorted to; in fact, the stock of coin was reduced to such an extent that there were outstanding more gold notes than coin, leaving a part of the certificates represented by bullion in the form of bars. Again during February, of 1895, and also in July of the following year, strong syndicates headed by leading bankers in New York accomplished the difficult task of bolstering up the finances of the United States Government and it was largely due to their activities that the United States remained on a gold basis. The success of these combinations had a far-reaching influence on business and as soon as it was seen that the gold obtained from abroad was not going to be lost at once as in previous bond sales, confidence was again revived and the financial position of the United States improved so favorably in the eyes of Europe that it was possible to float large blocks of American securities abroad.

In August of 1914 Foreign Exchange became demoralised, and to remedy that situation a gold pool was again created, when leading banks and bankers throughout the country joined in an agreement to provide for mail and telegraphic transfers to Europe in lieu of gold for export, which proved a helpful factor in restoring order and confidence.

For several years prior to the declaration of war in Europe the countries of France, Russia and Germany especially had been engaged in an eager competitive scramble for gold which resulted in the holdings of their great state institutions expanding rapidly. On this account, at the outbreak of the war we found them with what was up to that time the peak of their gold reserves.

The embargo which was universally adopted clearly demonstrates the desire of every commercial nation to control and retain its supply of gold. As far as the United States is concerned, other than the necessity of obtaining Government permission to export gold in coin or bars, its circulation in this country has not been restricted—although the efforts of banks and individuals alike are directed towards harmoniously co-operating with the government in concentrating the nation's supply with the Federal Reserve Banks.

One of the most curious economic features of the present situation has been the strong light which it has thrown on the fact that it is possible to have too much of a good thing, even when that thing is gold. This is forcefully demonstrated if we glance at the financial position of the Scandinavian countries where the law has been carried so far as to relieve the government banks of the statutory obligation to buy gold, and coin it for all those who bring it in. This naturally prevented other countries dealing with Scandinavia from paying for purchases in gold, and the barter of commodities was the only means open for concluding commercial transactions.

It has lately been said that the world is divided into two classes of countries; those which refuse to accept gold and those which refuse to part with it. Sometimes it is asked how any one can possibly refuse to take gold in payment, but this is easily explained by the fact that gold in bars or foreign coins is not legal tender anywhere. No person in Scandinavia, for example, could be made to take gold bars or American Eagles in reimbursement for goods to meet a required payment in legal tender currency of that country.

There are comparatively few who really understand to what a great extent mere credit can be made to do the work of wealth, although the time will come when credit will assuredly break down unless it is built upon a solid foundation. The issue and circulation of paper credits throughout the leading nations of the world has been proportionately far greater than their holdings of gold and has naturally resulted in inflation on an alarming scale.

The thought, however, that Europe may possibly repudiate part of her war debts for the sake of reducing the amount of currency outstanding against government bonds or notes is obviously superficial. Finance has become an international, rather than a national question and the monetary history of any one country tends to become more and more merged in the monetary history of the whole civilised world. International credit is firmly established on a gold basis and unless the flow of gold is not too strong in one direction no country has any interest in upsetting the present standard, although it is contended that notwithstanding a great production of new gold it may not necessarily make universal gold standardism possible, as it would be a mere drop in the bucket of our future needs. If the world's credit, therefore, is to be carried on after the war with gold, every ounce that can possibly be produced will be required.

The production of gold is a vitally essential industry which, for obvious reasons, should be promoted to the fullest extent. It is very apparent, however, that with a fixed value for the yellow metal, together with the rapidly increasing cost of material, labor and transportation, this particular industry as now developed is seriously affected and it would seem inevitable that unless some form of government relief—but only as a temporary war measure—is given to the producing mines, many of them will be compelled to discontinue operations.

In a letter addressed to the Honorable Charles A. Sulzer relating to the present conditions concerning the production of gold in Alaska, the Secretary of the Treasury clearly voiced the attitude of our government when he stated, "I fully appreciate that with the rising cost of raw materials and labor and with a fixed value for their output, the gold mines are facing difficult conditions. I should be sorry, however, if for this reason there were any relaxation in the effort to produce gold. At no time has this country so much required the largest possible production of gold as at present. Next to food and ammunition, gold is one of the most needed war essentials. In order to place the enormous Amount of Government bonds required to finance our war expenditures, a large credit structure will inevitably be erected on our gold reserves, and it is necessary that these reserves—which are the foundation of the structure—shall be maintained on the broadest possible basis. . . . The man or the community that maintains or increases its production of gold in the face of difficulties and discouragement is performing a patriotic service which deserves recognition no less than the more obvious but not more useful services that are more in the public eye."

There are people who argue that if the government would agree upon a plan to increase the value of gold from $20.67 to say $40 or $50 a fine ounce, it would make a settlement of obligations possible with only half the metallic requirement otherwise necessary to redeem outstanding paper credits. This course, radical to say the least, would have a disastrous effect upon all credits and especially reflect upon the cost of living which, in all probability, would climb to limits beyond the reach of the average citizen. Increasing the value of gold or giving it a premium does not necessarily give it a higher purchasing power but, on the other hand, in the final adjustment seriously disrupts the basis of international credit.

When peace comes all the world will be faced with a period of great financial and industrial uncertainty and to pass through it successfully will be a task that will need all the statesmanship civilisation can muster. To increase this uncertainty by tampering with the standard of international payment would be an extraordinarily futile means of handling the situation and would only make the confusion worse confounded.

The principal nations of the world have adopted gold as the basis of their currency system. The market price for it is everywhere the same and everywhere equally certain at the standard price of $20.67 an ounce. It may be an anomaly that economic civilisation should depend for means of payment on the supply of a particular metal, but it will take much ingenuity to find a practical substitute for gold and secure for it the popularity and confidence that gold now enjoys. The mere fact that it has been chosen by the most enlightened commercial nations is strong proof that it is the best single commodity for practical use as a standard.

The disproportionate distribution of gold among world nations attracts attention to the study of the part that this metal plays and is to play in future in the world's economic affairs and the question naturally arises whether the production of gold is keeping pace with the world's expansion of credit.

The vast obligations piled up by the nations at war; the huge issues of paper currency; the refunding of debts and resumption of specie payments after the war, are among the most urgent and difficult problems with which the world will be confronted. This makes it only too apparent that gold is a necessity for the credit and financial unity of nations and it is therefore essential that an adequate foundation of gold must be created to uphold that system.

One of the first acts of the British Government after England was plunged into war was to insure that the gold which was being turned out of the mines should be safeguarded, and steps were taken for the deposit of their new holdings in Canada, South Africa and Australia to the Bank of England. This arrangement had many advantages and tended greatly to facilitate the concentraton of the metal where it was most needed for the settlement of liabilities and Great Britain has in this way used her gold unsparingly to meet obligations to neutral creditors.

The United States stands in the unique position of possessing more gold than any nation has ever before owned at one time, but if we are to perform the part that destiny seems to have laid out for us as the world's banker, it will without doubt be necessary to further increase our gold holdings and for this reason encourage to the fullest extent the production of that metal.

The end of the war will find the old world not only disorganised industrially, but with a volume—just how large no one can foretell—of paper currency that can only be compared with our own greenbacks in the years immediately following the contest between the North and the South. "The problem of the world's currency after the war," says a great economist, "is not of course decipherable at this time. It involves the question, 'When will the war end?'" There is little fear, however, that Europe will demonetise gold and carry out an economic revolution in changing the present standard, as it is evident that the effect of such a move would be almost as far-reaching as that of the war.

We are at the dawn of a bigger financial and commercial tomorrow and while the situation is fruaght with a great many difficulties, because there are no precedents for us to follow, we must face conditions as they exist and through frank and free discussion arrive at a practical and sound solution.

Note: Following are the resolutions adopted at the convention at

(Continued on Page 7)

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

The Effects of Opiates.

THAT INFANTS are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells, which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers, are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

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Bringing Up Father By George McManus

ISN'T THE NEW MAID WONDERFUL THANK GOODNESS NOW WE CAN GO OUT FOR A CHANGE.
SHE'S A DREAM - A FINE COOK AND A HARD WORKER.
SHE'S IDEAL - HURRY AND GET DRESSED - I'M CRAZY TO GET OUT OF THE HOUSE -
BY GOLLY - AT LAST WE CAN GO OUT AN ENJOY OUR-SELVES!
MARY, WE ARE GOING OUT FOR THE EVENING SO LOCK UP BEFORE YOU RETIRE.
WE'LL BE BACK BY MID-NIGHT.
YOU AIN'T GONNA LEAVE ME 'IN DIS HOUSE ALONE ISE GOIN' WID YOUSE
GEO MCMANUS

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'The Whirlwind,' A Russian Story

"None of them will die a natural death! Mark my words! There is something about them that attracts destruction." So wrote Nicholas Murievich, Greek musician and patriot of the Romanoffs.

Did any one in Russia ever die a natural death? Not if a novelist saw him first! A character in a Russian court novel has to have seven leagued boots in order to escape the wrath of the novelist. Edna Worthley Underwood has overtaken a large enough number of her characters in The Whirlwind to make us know that it is not only historically correct, but that she is a Russian at heart if not in actuality.

For some time, too long a time, there has been a cessation of historical romances. What novels haven't been about the war have gone so far in the other direction as to prohibit anything as near the war as history for fear of getting too close to the present issues. And thus it is with surprise and gratitude that we discover The Whirlwind to be a regular old fashioned story of Russian court life in the eighteenth century at the close of the reign of the Empress Elizabeth and the beginning of that of Catherine the Great.

Catherine said, "We use our tongues to keep our heads on." But either the rest of them didn't realise this or used them wrong; at any rate there are very few heads to be seen at the close of the book. One of her courtiers said after committing a murder to order, "A crime is not really a crime in a sovereign the way it is in an individual." Catherine had to murder Peter or let him murder her, and so she took him when he was off his guard, as he celebrated his birthday forsooth, but the occasion demanded it and so there could be no sentimental quibbling.

Whether a crime is a crime in a sovereign or not, it is certain that Catherine got no happiness from being rid of her husband.

"It was as the ghostly chancellor had predicted, she stood upon the crest of the world alone. And as she herself had predicted, the destruction within herself had been complete. Father, mother, husband, friends, favorites, lovers—they were all gone. and their going had made free the path of progress for her. She could think very clearly, but she could not feel. She was merely a machine of state now that wore the gems of a woman."

Miss Underwood has made very real characters of all the people that she has handled, and she has not attempted too many. Her treatment of the various love affairs is convincing without being distressingly frank, which one appreciates especially in a novel where the natural tendency must have been to give too much of the truth rather than too little. There has not been more exquisite writing in any novel for some time, none in which a lover of words could find more aesthetic pleasure for the color and beauty of the phrasing. The series of letters which passed between Nicholas Murievich and Catherine are a brilliant example of how strongly and swiftly characters reveal themselves through this method, and they give Miss Underwood a splendid opportunity of making use of her power over words.

Any one who makes the mistake of selecting this book as a relaxation will find to his horror that he has launched himself on a sea of complications almost beyond the power of the average intellect to solve. And this raises the question of what the average intellect is. There will be those who have always rather prided themselves on their intellects who will never understand why Frederick the Great wanted Catherine done away with and who can never fathom the events of the night of the masked ball.

The Whirlwind. By Edna Worthley Underwood. Small, Maynard & Co. $1.50 (gold).

Woman, War And Exile

By G. K. Chesterton
(*New York Sun*)

In the debate about the political position of women, it was urged by one side that woman would naturally strengthen the hopes of peace, and by the other that she might, for that very reason, weaken the national effort in war. The one defect in both these arguments concerned the mere detail of truth.

It was like discussing whether the fact that a woman has wings will be convenient for carrying the mails, or inconvenient through taking up room in the tram cars.

It is not the fact that a woman hates war any more than a man when he is not a maniac. It might well be maintained that the difference is the other way; that feminine feeling in bulk is much more likely to be wildly Jingo than wisely or unwisely Pacifist. The intellectuals miss this by merely thinking of their ideal woman; and not of any real charwoman or gentlewoman or needlewoman they have really met.

There are exceptions; and I think they are exceptions that prove the rule. I happen to have before me the example of a justly admired and widely lamented lady poet, only lately dead; a poet who, if not a Pacifist, was evidently chiefly impressed, and even overpowered, by the negative or nihilistic side of war.

I call her an exception because her last beautiful book of poems has nowhere the merely military note common in women's war poetry; its tone is summed up in its title of The Sad Years (Poems by Dora Sigerson, New York: George H. Doran Company). And I say that she proves the rule because those years were really made sad to her, not through the failure of an international but a national, indeed a nationalist ideal. The flags and frontiers troubled her, not because she was a cosmopolitan, which means little better than a globe trotter, but because she was an exile. Her poems are not those of a Pacifist, or even of a Sinn Feiner, but simply of an Irishwoman in England.

Dora Sigerson, well known in private life as Mrs. Clement Shorter, was undoubtedly one of the most genuine women of genius of our time. In almost every poem in this book can be found one of those effects, however quiet or even faint, that betray real force in poetry.

Genuis is present when a poet attempts something just beyond the range of reason, and makes it reasonable. It may be in a mere detail of description, as in this line about the pattering of a shower:

"The kind little feet of the rain ran by my side."

It may be the direct paradox which belongs to the very bewilderment of bereavement:

"I want thy strength to hold and comfort me
For all the grief I had in losing thee."

The conception of The Tree Uprooted, which imagines it as dying in the desire to be a moving or even a flying thing, is impressive in itself; and especially since it not only strikes the keynote, but gives the key word in the word "exile." So it would seem as if her own nature tore up its English roots and died.

It would be absurd to judge poetry so true to the emotions of the exile by the necessary opinions of the citizen. Nevertheless where there really is poetry there is always philosophy; and unfortunately there is not always good philosophy where there is good poetry.

Stray suggestions carrying the weight of imagination must almost be met like arguments; and one or two of Dora Sigerson's may be used as arguments on the wrong side. For instance, the last lines called an old proverb, which apply to the war the words: "It will all be the same in a thousand years," are often reproduced more prosaically as a pacifist thesis.

But it is a very untenable thesis. Old proverbs, indeed, are generally true; but, like old superstitions, they are only true when taken lightly.

The common form is "all the same a hundred years hence;" and of nearly all our fads and fashions it is strictly correct. Indeed, most of the things that worry us will have vanished in ten years, and many in ten minutes. But if there is one thing of which this is emphatically not true, it is the great wars of history. They have not become matters of indifference in a thousand years, or in two thousand, or in three thousand.

It is not true that it matters nothing to us now whether the Greeks or Persians won at Marathon. We might as well say it matters nothing to a man at the age of 60 whether he was drowned at the age of 6.

It is not true that it mattered nothing to the people of Berkshire in the nineteenth century whether the Danes conquered Wessex in the ninth century. An Irishman might as well say it would not matter to Ireland in the nineteenth century whether she had been sunk to the bottom of the Atlantic in the ninth.

It is not true that we have now no interest in the Israelites having beaten the Canaanites, in the Romans having beaten the Carthaginians, in Aetius having beaten Attila.

There is not a white man alive who has not every private and practical reason to thank God, night and day, for each of these battles, as for a personal escape from a precipice or a dose of poison. When, therefore, the poet writes:

"And in a thousand years
It will be all the same.
Which of us was to blame?
What will it matter then?"

the mood is hardly worthy of the mind. But the paradox is that the mood itself is really embittered, not by pacifism, but by patriotism; the patriotism of the exile.

Nor do I believe for a moment that Dora Sigerson would have affected such detachment about the just wars of her own people; or that she thought being true to Ireland or treachrous to Ireland would be all the same in a thousand years.

Nothing will persuade me that she thought it would ever cease to matter whether Emmet or Castlereagh was to blame, or even whether Parnell or Piggott was to blame. And her own country is a solid example of the truth; for only by holding to the tradition of Emmet and the tenacity of Parnell has Ireland now become something happier than she could possibly have been if her sons had all been non-resisters.

It was the English tyrant who was always telling the Irish patriot to forget. For the tyrant always has a touch of the barbarian, and the soul of barbarism is oblivion.

What makes the Prussian policy ultimately atheist is its conception that the universe has no memory. It assumes that things need never be forgiven because they will always be forgotten.

The cloven hoof will leave no footprint on the sands of time; for the shore is a shapeless slime washed forever by a slimy wave. Sad fancies may flutter pardonably enough over a river of forgetness——

But in this matter the truth remains that Lethe is a river in Hell; and it is blacker than Styx.

The serpent is a vampire;
The vampire is a serpent!

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The Mystic Number

(*From the Syracuse Post-Standard*)

Woodrow Wilson admits a fondness for the number 13. He took office in 1913. There are 13 letters in his name and in the names of his indispensable friend of former years, William J. Bryan and of his present Secretary of State, Robert Lansing. The St. Mihiel battle was won on Friday the 13th by John J. Pershing (13 letters) acting under the supreme command of Ferdinand Foch (13).

The Gold Situation

(Continued from Page 6)

which Mr. Clausen made the foregoing address:

Whereas, gold production in the United States has declined from one hundred and one million dollars in 1915, to eighty-four million dollars in 1917, with a still greater decrease now taking place, the production of California alone having declined three million dollars in the first six months of the present year; and

Whereas, this decrease is principally due to the increased cost and shortage of labor and material, the price of gold, as our standard of value, being fixed by law at the invariable figure of $20.6718 per ounce, thus being the only important product which has not obtained an increased market price due to the present war conditions; and

Whereas, under present conditions capital cannot be obtained for gold mining, but is generally being withdrawn wherever possible from the said industry; and

Whereas, on account of the increased cost of production with no increase at all in the market price of their product, many mines have been forced to cease operations in the last six months and many others are now running at a loss, and are about to be closed down or abandoned and from their nature will require years to be re-opened, so that a large portion of the gold mining industry is now threatened with extinction; and

Whereas, a war emergency exists, which we are advised by our own government necessitates the maintenance, and if possible the increase of gold production of the United States, as of next importance after food and war munitions, being of vital importance as a basis for our continually expanding credits, which are increasing both for the financing of the war and for reconstruction after the war; and

Whereas, the gold resources of the United States are adequate to maintain our former production, and to afford under proper encouragement a substantially increased production; now therefore be it

Resolved: That it is the sense of this meeting that of all the various measures which have been suggested, the following will be most effective in maintaining and encouraging the production of gold in the United States; namely:

Relief by the United States to the gold producers of this country to correspond with the increased cost of production, the extent of such relief to be fixed from time to time to meet changing conditions.

That nothing contained in these Resolutions as passed is to be constructed as meaning and intention to alter the amount of gold in the dollar, nor to place a premium upon gold.

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BRITISH RED CROSS MEN HAVE ARRIVED IN BERLIN

Will Supervise Arrangements For Transport Of British Prisoners To England

(French Wireless)

Berlin, November 21.—Via Nauen and Koukasa). The President of the British Red Cross Society, Mr. Arnold Abrahamson, and Mr. Arthur Mayne have arrived in Berlin as delegates of the British Government in order to take care of the transport of British prisoners in northern Germany to England. Mr. Mayne has acknowledged that the Foreign Office and the Minister of War have done everything in their power to facilitate the transportation of the prisoners.

Better Treatment Demanded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 20.—In the House of Commons today Mr. Bonar Law announced that the following message has been sent to the German Government and to Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig for communication to German headquarters:

"Information reached His Majesty's Government of the shocking lack of organisation in the release of British prisoners in Germany and their return march on foot, miserably clothed and without food, transport, escort or guide to the Allied lines, with the result of lamentable suffering and heavy mortality.

"His Majesty's Government cannot tolerate a continuance of this cruel treatment and must insist on adequate arrangements being made in all the above respects by the German authorities, with whom the responsibility lies. Otherwise we shall be compelled to take this into account in any question of revictualling Germany or satisfying the requirements of the German population. His Majesty's Government are ready to lend all available assistance by forwarding food, clothing and transport to the prisoners' camps where they are not otherwise forthcoming and are addressing the Allied Commanders in this sense. Sir Douglas Haig has also been instructed to take every possible step to forward as rapidly as possible food, clothing and means of conveyance for the use of our prisoners in Germany and our Allies are being asked to co-operate in this matter."

Sensation Caused By Cruelty

London, November 20.—Reuter's despatch regarding the sufferings of released British prisoners has caused a great sensation, the treatment of prisoners by the Germans being compared with the Black Hole of Calcutta and other historical barbarities. The papers demand that the Allies shall take steps to prevent the Germans from sending off prisoners in a starving and naked condition. It is suggested that prominent Germans should be demanded as hostages and that the names of commandants and officers of the prisoners' camps concerned should be peremptorily demanded. It is pointed out that the incident acutely raises the question of who is now responsible for the government of Germany. The Daily News asks whether the Kaiser has abdicated or not. After all, it says, if such crimes continue, the armistice will be gravely imperilled, as civilised States cannot tolerate savages on their borders.

London, November 20.—The Quarter-master General states that the arrangements for the repatriation of prisoners of war are working satisfactorily. 1,600 have arrived at Dover and 600 more are expected tonight. 185 officers and 3,900 men have arrived at Hull, also over 5,000 have arrived in the area of the 5th Army in France.

Two Big Parades Today With Fireworks Finale

(Continued from Page 1)

decision to guide the nation to progress and prosperity.

Mr. Yui spoke on the spirit of victory and danger of victory. He pointed out that it was the old spirit of victory to kill, to destroy, to be proud, to acquire territory and demand indemnity, as was exemplified in history. Such victory was not won, because you won a war but lost your soul. The proper spirit of victory was to assist and not to punish, to construct and not to destroy and serve and not to demand. It was hard to do these after victory, but otherwise it would not be a victory of right over might, but might over might, not democracy over autocracy, but autocracy over other autocracy, not faith over deceit but deceit over deceit.

The place was artistically and profusely decorated with paper imitations of birds and animals, lanterns, flowers and flags. The Shanghai Orphange Band furnished the music. A Chinese instrumental orchestra rendered some Chinese music. Mr. F. Gill of the American School gave a vocal solo. The affair was brought to a successful end with firing of crackers and the playing of the national anthems of the Allied nations.

Shanghai Club Open To Men In Uniform And Allied Friends

Allied soldiers and sailors and Allied friends were guests at the Shanghai Club "at home" yesterday noon. Consuls of the Allied nations attended and delivered short talks following the address of welcome by Mr. H. G. Simms, chairman of the club. Vice-Admiral K. K. Lan, Vice-Admiral Tsai Ting-kan and Messrs. Ivan Chen, of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs; Chu Pao-san, of the Chamber of Commerce; S. K. Chen and Shen Lien-fong represented the Chinese community.

Toasts were drunk to the Allied nations and national anthems of all the powers which fought Germany were sung.

In proposing the health of the Allies at the conclusion of his address, Mr. Simms pleaded for a continuance of the spirit of unity and co-operation which prevailed during the past four years and made it possible for victory. He paid tributes to all the fighting nations: to Britain for her tenacity, Belgium for upsetting the German time-table and saving Europe, France for her generals and the spirit of her people, Italy for her contribution to the overthrow of the Central Powers by the defeat of Austria, Japan for her loyal aid in crushing Prussian militarism in the East, Portugal, Britain's oldest ally, for her quick response to Germany's challenge.

"The arrival of the United States army in Europe sealed the doom of Germany. The stupendous preparations and the miraculous promptitude with which the Americans got their army into the fighting line have won the admiration of the world and the grateful thanks of the Allied Nations," said the speaker.

Russia's powerful assistance during the early stages of the war prompted the sympathy now and a message of hope and encouragement to the Czechs fighting to bring about peace in the country.

Mr. Simms expressed admiration for Servia and Montenegro, "victims of that despoiler of nations;" Greece for aiding in the overthrow of Bulgaria and Turkey; for proud Rumania, who endured a German army of occupation while always looking toward freedom; Brazil and other South American States, Cuba, Siam and finally to China.

"Handicapped by internal troubles, she was not able to assist the Allies at her full strength but we do not forget the help China has given by placing an army of laborers at the disposal of Allied nations," Mr Simms said.

Following the chairman's address, Consuls-General for Belgium, France, the United States, Italy, Japan and Great Britain and Mr. Ivan Chen gave short talks.

CHINESE POUR INTO CITY

Chinese poured into Shanghai yesterday from all neighboring cities and every train into the Settlement was crowded. Hotels and lodging houses were crowded last night and rooms were at a premium. Thousands more are expected for tonight's parade as the Shanghai celebration has been extensively advertised in Soochow, Hangchow and other neighboring cities.

Two Parades Today And Fireworks Bring Festival To Close

Two parades, one this morning and another this evening, and an impressive finale of fireworks is the program for today, winding-up the official demonstrations.

This morning at 10:30 a military parade will move off from the Race Course in command of Capt. Marryat, Senior naval officer, with the following detachments participating: naval detachments from the British, Italian, American, Japanese and Chinese warships in port; military and police detachments from the French Concession; Shanghai Volunteer Corps; Municipal Police detachments, Specials, Sikhs, Chinese and Japanese; Chinese troops; if possible officers and men returned from the front; bands.

The route will be down Nanking Road to the Bund; south to the French Bund and turn on the Rue du Consulate, north on Rue Montauban to Avenue Edward VII and along this thoroughfare to Thibet Road and so to the Recreation Ground again.

The march past is expected to take place in front of the Cricket Club pavilion at about 11:30 a.m. The pavilion will be reserved for the Allied Consuls, officers and men returned from the front and their wives, men of the transport service, of the mercantile marine and their wives. Provision will be made for ladies who are members of committees of local war work organisations, such as the B.W.W.A., French and American Red Cross. The entrance for these spectators will be the west gate of the Cricket Ground, near the Lawn Bowls Club.

The Stewards of the Race Club have generously permitted the use of their lawns and stands, except that reserved for members, by the general public for viewing the military parade and the bonfire and fireworks this evening.

Markers for the military parade will report to the S.V.C. Sergeant Major on the Recreation Ground near the

Order Of March

Loong Fei gate at 9:45.

The parade will be formed in the following order and detachments will march on their markers at 10:15 a.m.

1.—Naval Detachments, on the mud course in curved line facing the Swimming Bath with the right flank on the Loong Fei entrance roadway.

2.—Unattached officers and men from the front, prolong the line on the left of the Naval Detachment.

3.—Military and Police Detachments from the French Concession prolong the line on the left.

4.—S.V.C. Light Horse, on the pathway leading to the Swimming Bath.

Artillery, in front of the Swimming Bath.

Engineers Machine Gun Co. with guns, Maritime Co. with guns and the Infantry including First Reserves, in quarter column by the right, facing north in front of the Golf Club.

5.—Sikh Police on the mud course in curved line facing north, with right flank on the Loong Fei entrance roadway.

6.—Chinese Military Detachment prolong the line on left of the Sikh detachment.

7.—Japanese, Chinese Municipal Police and "Specials" prolong the line in the order named on the left of the Chinese Military Detachment.

At 10:30 a.m., the "advance" will sound, and the troops will move off in column of route in the following order:

Naval Detachments; Unattached officers and men from the front; French Bugle Band; Detachment from the French Concession; S.V.C. Light Horse; S.V.C. Artillery; Municipal Band; S.V.C. Dismounted troops; Sikh Police; Chinese Military Detachment; Japanese and Chinese Municipal Police and "Specials."

Unattached officers and men returned from the front who would like to parade with the other troops are invited to assemble on the mud course east of the Loong Fei entrance. Those officers and men who are unable for any reason to parade, will be accommodated at the windows of the Shanghai Club to view the parade, and afterwards taken to the Cricket Club ground for the finale.

The following names were inadvertently omitted from the lists of Celebration Committee members published yesterday: Mr. D. McColl, Executive Committee; Mr. S. J. Deeks, School Children's Entertainment and Torchlight Procession and Fireworks Committees.

Torchlight Procession To Be Fitting Finale

The torchlight procession tonight will, from all indications, provide a grand crowning touch for the official three days' celebration. Just a hint of the elaborateness of the floats was given in yesterday's parade and it is a safe hazard that Shanghai's capacity for admiration will be strained this evening. The Committee announces that it will not be possible to allot places for any more items owing to the lack of time in arranging the program, but all unallotted features—floats, motors and torch and lantern bearers it is hoped will join in behind the last Sikh division of the scheduled procession.

The procession will form on Avenue Edward VII at 8:30 p.m. and will proceed via Rue Montauban, Rue du Consulat, Bund and Nanking Road to the Race Course. Floats should be in position by 6 p.m. Torches will be issued, to those who have not brought them, at Avenue Edward VII and Honan Road corner. They may be picked up en route by detachments parading east of this point. Owing to the great demand all who can secure torches or lanterns themselves are asked to do so.

The following will act as marshals for the torchlight procession and all participating are asked to co-operate with them to the fullest extent: Mr. M. W. Pett, Shanghai Fire Department; Mr. J. J. Keegan; Mr. C. F. McWilliams; Sgt.-Major Fairbairn, Shanghai Municipal Police; Mr. Fitzroy Lloyd, Scoutmaster; Sgt. Shellswell, Shanghai Municipal Police; Mr. G. L. Wilson, Shanghai Light Horse; Mr. I. S. Law, Shanghai Light Horse; Mr. R. E. Stewardson, Shanghai Light Horse.

CELEBRATION IN TOKIO

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, November 21.—Armistice celebrations were held here today under the auspices of the Municipality. At sunrise rockets fired at several places announced the commencement of the celebration. The whole city is decorated and enthusiasm is very high. Several thousand people were present in Hibiya Park in the afternoon, including Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors. The Mayor of Tokio delivered a speech in which he glorified the Allies' persevering efforts, which were now crowned with triumphant victory over the enemy of peace, justice and humanity. Sir Conyngham Greene, the British Ambassador, representing the Allied Diplomatic Corps, replied appropriately, concluding with the words: "We desire to offer the citizens of Tokio our cordial thanks for their congratulations, which have been offered in many forms and by all classes, who desired to associate themselves with us in our joy over the lifting of the great cloud of care and anxiety which has weighed so heavily on our respective countries."

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Chekiang and Nanking Roads

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PONGEES	*TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS*
CRAPES	*DRAPERS AND MILLINERS*
GAUZES	*LADIES' OUTFITTERS*
EMBROIDERIES, ETC.	*DRESS MAKERS*

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Allied Distrust Of Japan's Policy In China Comes To Climax With End Of War

Friction Is Of Long Standing, Dating From Twenty-One Demands; Incident In Connection With Ching Hsing Mines Related

China Press Correspondence

Peking, November 14.—In this correspondence a few days ago the fact was mentioned that there seemed to be a growing want of sympathy between Japan and the rest of the Allies, so far as questions concerning China, at any rate, are concerned. This lack of sympathy is not new.

Perhaps it may be said that the first real divergence between Japan and the rest of the Allies was seen when President Yuan would have had China throw in her lot with the Allies and declare war on Germany almost at the very beginning of the war. Had he been able to carry through this idea, the attack on Tsingtau, surpassingly glorious as it was—though rendered easier by the fact that the main portion of the German Asiatic squadron curiously enough managed to get out of the Kiaochow territorial waters after the Japanese blockade began and also managed to escape the eternal vigilance of the Japanese navy right across the Pacific, only to inflict destruction on one British squadron and to be destroyed by another—would have been less so, for the Japanese would have been assisted not only by a handful of British troops, sent only for political reasons to take part in the operations, but by Chinese troops. Had President Yuan had his way China would have been in the war practically from the beginning. That this was not the case was entirely due to Japanese disapproval of the idea. This sowed the seed of antipathy.

Then came the Twenty-one Demands, in which Japan alienated a great deal of Allied confidence. Japanese action at Tsingtau and in Shantung has from the beginning given rise to general disapproval. The combing of the province for "cash," the establishment of a civil administration, the difficulties placed in the way of non-Japanese commerce, the huge trade in opium and its products, organised from Tsingtau, and other details of that kind, have only added to the difficulty.

The Twenty-one Demands were a very severe strain on Allied confidence; in fact for a time they were so severe a strain that confidence was broken, and that confidence has by no means been fully re-established. Ever since 1915 there has been an uneasy feeling with regard to Japan. Everything possible has been done to placate Japan, and the lengths to which the Allies were prepared to go, even so late as the spring of 1917, and the anxiety that existed even at that late date as to Japanese intentions, are just being revealed.

The revelation has come through the question of German interests in North China. For quite a long time Allied interests have been trying to secure control of the Ching Hsing coal mines. The bulk of the capital in these mines is Franco-Belgian, but the actual control has all along been German. The reason why certain Anglo-American interests have not been able to secure the property has now been revealed. It seems that just before China broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, the then German Minister, Admiral von Hintze, visited Tientsin and in an interview with the Japanese Consul-General there he offered to the Japanese the reversion of all Japanese interest in China, provided the Japanese would cease making munitions for the Allies. This offer was communicated to the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, who regarded the communication as a "veiled threat" from Japan that if the reversion of all German interests in China were not secured, to Japan the loyalty of Japan to the Allied cause might be doubtful. The British Secretary of State may have been entirely wrong in his interpretation; it is beyond question that Japan was simply, perhaps somewhat injudiciously, playing the part of little Jack Horner. However, the Secretary of State was sufficiently convinced of the soundness of his interpretation to act upon it, and he seems to have bargained for Japan's loyalty by saying that he was sure Great Britain would do quite as much for Japan in China as Germany was offering to do, which meant that the British Government would not stand in the way of Japanese acquirement of any German properties in China. America was just coming into the war, and the final victory of the Allies had certainly never seemed so certain. Japan seems to have decided that the British Secretary of State's assurance, though only a verbal one, was, in the circumstances quite good enough. Consequently it has been impossible for non-Japanese Allied interests to secure the reversion of either the Ching Hsing mines or anything else. In this particular case it is semi-officially denied that the mines have passed to Japanese control.

Now, this whole interpretation of the Japanese attitude may be wrong; all that is intended here is to record the fact that it exists and that it accounts for a good deal of Allied distrust of Japan, or rather, it confirms that distrust very strongly indeed. Other incidents have given occasion for some raising of the eyebrows. Thus, the frequent ill-treatment of British subjects by Japanese in Manchuria, and the virtual impossibility of obtaining any sort of redress, the frequency of misunderstandings, some of them of a serious nature, between Japanese and other Allied nationals throughout Manchuria and in connection with the Siberian expedition, and other things of that kind, added to the recent loan transactions between certain groups of Japanese who, though not officially recognised, seem to believe that their operations were not likely to be interrupted, have intensified the lack of sympathy.

Given the atmosphere of doubt, and almost any sort of misunderstanding becomes possible. Thus, it is a fact, that until this afternoon no Japanese institution has shown any marked signs of rejoicing over the armistice. Whilst all the other Allied institutions, such as legations, banks, clubs and the like, lost no time in decorating and illuminating themselves, hanging out flags, fixing electric lights, and so on, it is simply a plain statement of fact that through the whole length of the Hatamen, where there are Japanese hotels, and many Japanese shops, there were only two Japanese flags in evidence, until four o'clock today. The decoration of what may be regarded as the two principal Japanese institutions, the Japanese Legation and the Yokohama Specie Bank, suggests extremest economy.

The fact that a news agency has, in a telegram to Tientsin, called attention to the fact that the Japanese have not been prominent in the rejoicings has produced, literally, an electric effect; and this afternoon the Japanese seemed to be entering more heartily into the spirit of these days. Against all these things, and the unsympathetic interpretation of them, it is necessary to remember the fact that in Japan there is no such thing as spontaneous celebration of either joy or sorrow on a national scale. The police order all these things, and the fact that no police order had been issued to the Japanese in Peking to decorate and celebrate amply accounts for the absence of marked decorations or celebrations.

These things are recorded in no critical spirit; they are simply recorded as explanations of a certain phenomenon. The phenomenon of lack of sympathy between Japan and the rest of her Allies, so far as national relations are reflected in Inter-Allied relations in China, undoubtedly exists. Why it exists, what are the circumstances that have brought it into being, are recorded above. The accepted interpretation of these things may be all wrong; that is not then the point. The point is that this interpretation exists and that it is at least one of the origins of the undeniable lack of sympathy.

Shipping Items

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Heinchi left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Suiwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Poyang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Whahta left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Nanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru (Osaka-Shanghai Line) with mails left Moji yesterday and may be expected to arrive in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyu will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shungking will leave Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei and Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi Maru (Pacific Line) with mails will leave Nagasaki for Shanghai on Monday and may be expected to arrive at Wednesday. She sails for Hongkong and Manila on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. China left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday and due at Woosung tomorrow morning. The tender conveying inward passengers may be expected to reach the Customs Jetty about 9 o'clock. She sails for San Francisco via Japan and Honolulu the same evening and the tender Alexandra conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 o'clock.

IF YOU WAKE UP

cross and depressed, with a coated tongue, a mean feeling in the head, a sense of feverishness or inefficiency, it's time you took

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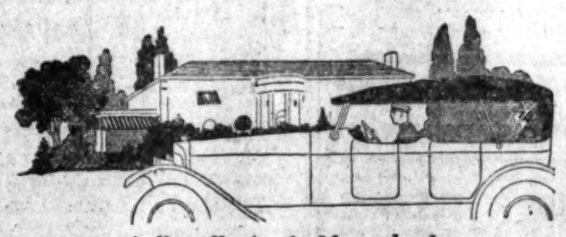
Of medicine vendors everywhere, also at 60 cents the vial, post free, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

Consumers of electricity for LIGHT, HEAT and POWER are kindly requested to curtail the use of electricity on their premises as much as possible between the hours of 5.30 p.m. and midight on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, so that the extraordinarily heavy demands for Victory Illuminations may be met.

Electricity Department. November 20th, 1918.



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The Chinese Benevolent Association

271-6 Boulevard des Deux Republiques

Benevolent Fund Ticket
$50,000.00

Issued under the authorisation of the Government of the Republic of China on the 2nd April, 1918.

To be drawn among 50,000 successive numbers in full view of the public in Shanghai, China on the 1st December, 1918.

One tenth of each ticket will be sold at $0.60, the proceeds of which after payment of prizes, charges, etc., will be divided between the Hunan Famine Relief Fund and the Benevolent Institutions. The Association reserves to itself the right to allocate the proceeds to the above objects; if any of the tickets are unsold on date of drawing proportional reduction in the allocation will be made.

Prices for whole tickets $6.00.

LIST OF PRIZES FOR WHOLE TICKETS

1	First Prize		$50,000
1	Second Prize		10,000
1	Third Prize		5,000
2	Fourth Prizes	$2,000 each	4,000
2	Fifth Prizes	1,000 "	2,000
2	Sixth Prizes	500 "	1,000
10	Seventh Prizes	100 "	1,000
20	Eighth Prizes	50 "	1,000
50	Ninth Prizes	40 "	2,000
800	Tenth Prizes	20 "	16,000
2	Each approximate to the First Prize	300 "	600
2	Each approximate to the Second Prize	150 "	300
2	Each approximate to the Third Prize	100 "	200
4	Each approximate to the Fourth Prize	50 "	200
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of first Prize	18 "	8,982
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Second Prize	15 "	7,485
499	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Third Prize	12 "	5,988
998	For numbers having the two terminal figures similar to those of Fourth Prize	10 "	9,980
3,394	drawn tickets	Total	$125,735

Tickets may be obtained from all dealers.

All prizes won locally will be given at The Chinese Benevolent Association (271-6, Boulevard des deux Republiques, Shanghai); if abroad; will be paid at the Branch Offices of The Bank of China elsewhere.

THE CHINESE BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

November 20th, 1918, and until further notice

Express 5.	Luxe 1. B. S.	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Luxe 2. B. S.	Mail 4. B.	Mail 102.
1648	300	0	dep. Peking arr.	2200	1950	1000
1925	638	. .	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	1935	1700	730
1931	640	84	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	1930	1654	710
1940	650	. .	arr. Tientsin-East dep.	1920	1648	700
2300	. .	524	arr. Mukden dep.	2300	. .	1000

Local 5. B. S.	Mail 3. B. S.			Tientsin-Pukow Line		Mail 4. B. S.	Local 6.
715	2115	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East arr.	—	630	1615
725	2125	—	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central dep.	—	615	1600
745	2145	—	7.8	dep. Tientsin-Central arr.	—	600	1540
1133	131	—	78	dep. Tsangchow dep.	—	139	1220
1457	459	—	148	dep. Techow dep.	—	2137	956
1801	782	—	—	arr. Tsinanfu dep.	—	1741	640
7.	:	—	220	:	—	:	8.
840	815	—	—	dep. Tsinanfu arr.	—	1736	1815
1039	1051	—	266	dep. Taianfu dep.	—	1453	1542
1300	1318	—	318	arr. Yenchowfu dep.	—	1152	1311
1315	1335	—	318	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	—	1142	1256
1556	1617	—	377	dep. Lincheng dep.	—	848	1012
1816	1835	—	—	arr. Hsuchowfu dep.	—	620	810
9.	:	—	420	:	—	:	10.
630	1855	—	—	dep. Hsuchowfu arr.	—	549	2037
1156	2325	—	523	arr. Pengpu dep.	—	053	1442
1206	2335	—	523	dep. Pengpu arr.	—	030	1422
1657	41	—	600	dep. Chuchow dep.	—	2013	928
1848	600	—	631	arr. Pukow dep.	—	1830	718

Fast 6.				Shanghai-Nanking Line		Fast 5.
720		0		dep. Nanking-Ferry arr.		1615
1420		193		arr. Shanghai-North dep.		920

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line						Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line					
930	1330	2150	d. Yenchowfu a.	600	1230	2000	530	1110	1800	d. Lincheng a.	810	1410	2100
1032	1450	2230	a. Tsiningchow d.	520	1125	1850	638	1219	1906	a. Tsochuang d.	702	1302	1950

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 = train runs on Thursday only. 230 = train runs on Fridays only.

300 = on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B = train has buffet car with regular meal service

S = train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. s = train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November, 1918.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express R.	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R	Local	Fast Local	Night Express R.S.
SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	..	7.55	9.10	9.40	12.45	15.25	17.15	22.00
SOOCHOW dep.	..	9.41	11.22	12.20	14.55	18.15	19.20	1.08
WUSIH dep.	..	10.31	12.24	13.41	16.54	19.27	20.29	2.10
CHANGCHOW dep.	6.50	11.22	13.16	15.03	18.48	..	21.25	3.10
TANYANG dep.	8.05	12.09	14.11	16.16	17.41	..	..	..
CHINKIANG dep.	9.16	12.52	14.55	17.17	18.22	..	..	5.06
NANKING arr.	11.19	14.15	*16.35	19.20	19.50	..	..	6.50
PUKOW dep.	..	..	18.30	1 P.M. R. 2nd 3rd day	..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	17.46		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	7.20		..	..	..	..
PEKING arr.	..	..	10.20		..	..	..	..

STATIONS.	Local	Fast Local	Fast R	3rd and 4th	Fast R.	Express R.	Local	Night Express R.S.
PEKING dep.	..	..	16.45	P.M. R. 2nd 3rd day	..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN arr.	..	..	19.50		..	..	..	..
TIENTSIN CENTRAL dep.	..	..	21.45		..	..	..	..
TSINANFU dep.	..	..	8.15		..	..	..	..
PUKOW arr.	..	..	6.00		..	..	..	..
NANKING dep.	..	..	*7.25	8.00	11.45	*14.20	15.35	23.00
CHINKIANG dep.	..	..	9.00	10.10	13.30	16.06	18.16	1.00
TANYANG dep.	..	..	9.36	10.59	14.12	16.41	19.18	..
CHANGCHOW dep.	7.00	..	10.34	12.18	15.08	17.39	20.20	3.06
WUSIH dep.	8.15	7.10	11.28	13.26	16.00	18.29	..	4.11
SOOCHOW dep.	9.35	8.08	12.23	14.54	17.01	19.21	..	5.12
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	12.15	10.15	14.20	17.50	19.00	21.00	..	7.00

R. Restaurant Cars. *Connects at Pukow with the through Siberian service. S. Sleeping Cars.

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (BRANCH LINE) Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down

WOOSUNG FORTS dep.	6.50	8.10	10.50	13.15	14.40	16.20	18.10	19.55	21.30	SHANGHAI NORTH dep.	6.10	7.30	10.05	12.25	14.00	15.30	17.30	19.15	20.45
KIANGWAN dep.	7.17	8.37	11.17	13.42	15.07	16.47	18.37	20.22	21.57	KIANGWAN dep	6.21	7.41	10.16	12.36	14.11	15.41	17.41	19.21	20.56
SHANGHAI NORTH arr.	7.25	8.45	11.25	13.50	15.15	16.55	18.45	20.30	22.05	WOOSUNG FORTS arr.	6.48	8.08	10.40	13.00	14.35	16.05	18.05	19.45	21.20

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

SHANGHAI NORTH TO ZAHKOU—"DOWN" MAIN LINE. ZAHKOU TO SHANGHAI NORTH—"UP"

STATIONS	Local	Fast E	Slow	Coolie & Goods	Local	Express R	Local	Local
Shanghai North dep.	....	7.35	9.00	10.00	....	14.50	15.50	....
Jessfield dep.	....	7.51	9.16	10.23	....	15.06	16.08	....
Siccawei dep.	....	7.58	9.23	10.38	....	15.13	16.13	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	8.15	9.40	10.53	....	15.30	16.29	....
Shanghai South dep.	....	*7.45*	*9.10*	*10.20*	*13.35*	*15.00*	*16.00*	*17.55*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	*8.15*	*9.40*	*10.53*	*13.53*	*15.30*	*16.29*	*18.12*
Songkiang dep.	....	8.59	10.48	12.02	....	16.07	17.42	....
Kashai dep.	....	9.51	11.52	13.28	....	16.58	18.49	....
Kashing dep.	7.40	10.25	12.30	14.35	....	17.22	19.20	....
Yekrah dep.	8.45	11.05	13.15	15.50	....	17.53	....	....
Changan dep.	9.45	11.41	14.00	16.50	....	18.24	....	....
Hangchow dep.	11.10	12.50	15.25	18.30	....	19.19	....	....
Zahkou arr.	11.35	13.10	15.50	19.00	....	19.35	....	....

STATIONS	Local	Local	Fast E	Slow	Local	Coolie and Goods	Express R	Local
Zahkou dep.	....	....	6.30	7.55	....	9.20	14.10	15.30
Hangchow dep.	....	....	7.00	8.30	....	10.00	14.35	16.05
Changan dep.	....	....	8.04	9.48	....	11.40	15.20	17.36
Yekrah dep.	....	....	8.41	10.31	....	12.39	15.51	18.45
Kashing dep.	....	7.15	9.28	11.22	....	14.10	16.30	19.36
Kashai dep.	....	7.48	9.53	11.55	....	14.48	16.52	....
Songkiang dep.	....	9.05	10.47	12.59	....	16.08	17.40	....
Lunghwa Junction dep.		*8.18*	*10.38*	*11.36*	*16.05*	*15.33*	*17.23*	*16.32*
Shanghai South arr.		*8.35*	*10.55*	*11.53*	*16.25*	*15.50*	*17.40*	*16.40*
Lunghwa Junction dep.	....	10.30	11.35	14.05	....	17.18	18.20	....
Siccawei dep.	....	10.33	11.44	14.14	....	17.28	18.29	....
Jessfield dep.	....	10.46	11.51	14.21	....	17.37	18.36	....
Shanghai North arr.	....	11.00	12.05	14.36	....	17.55	18.50	....

KONZENCHIAO TO ZAHKOU KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE. ZAHKOU TO KONZENCHIAO

Konzenchiao....	dep.	6.00	8.25	11.25	14.00	15.55	18.35	Zahkou.....	dep.	7.00	10.10	12.25	....	17.20	....
Kenshangmun..	dep.	6.15	8.50	11.40	14.15	16.15	18.50	Hangchow.....	dep.	7.25	10.40	12.45	14.55	17.50	19.15
Hangchow.....	dep.	6.27	9.15	11.52	14.24	16.30	19.00	Kenshangmun..	dep.	7.37	10.57	12.57	15.12	18.07	19.27
Zahkou.....	arr.	6.46	9.40	12.10	....	16.55	....	Konzenchiao....	arr.	7.50	11.10	13.10	15.25	18.20	19.40

R. Restaurant Car.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 22, 1918.

Money And Bullion

Sovereigns: buying rate.
@ 5/1 = Tls. 3.92
@ exch. 72.7 = Mex. $5.41

Gold Dollars: Bank buying rate,
@ 121 = Tls $2.64
@ 72.7 = Mex. $113.67

Mex. Dollars Market Rate: 72.4
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch Tls. 262
Copper Cash ..... per tael 1825
Native Interest ..... Tls. .08

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	43⅛d.
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Ex. Paris on London	Fr. 25.98
Ex. N. Y. on London	T.T. $4.76½

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 5/1
London	Demand 5/1⅛
India	T.T. 339
Paris	T.T. 669
Paris	Demand 663
New York	T.T. 121
New York	Demand 121⅛
Hongkong	T.T. 66
Japan	T.T. 44½
Batavia	T.T. 234½
Singapore	T.T. 46

Banks Buying Rates

London	Demand 5/2
London	4 m/s. Cdts. 5/3⅛
London	4 m/s. Docy. 5/3⅜
London	6 m/s. Cdts. 5/4
London	6 m/s. Docy. 5/4⅛
Paris	4 m/s. 691
New York	o/d Docy. 122½
Singapore	T.T. 46½

Roubles Exchange

Today's Bank Buying Rate For Roubles

Roubles 1,100 ..... = Tls. 100
Roubles 100 ..... = Mex. $12.50

Customs House Exchange Rates For November

Hk. Tls.	3.42 @ 5/1⅛		£1
„	1 @ 1.50	Mex.	$1.50
„	1 @ .674	Francs	7.51
„	0.73 @ 122½	Gold	$1
„	1 @ 44½	Yen	2.48
„	1 @ 15	Rupees	4.30
„	1 @ —	Roubles	—

Stock Exchange Transactions

Shanghai, November 22, 1918.

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Official $—

No business reported today.

The China Mutual Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

Parents should take advantage of the present high rate of exchange to provide for the future education of their children.

Write to us for particulars of our Special Policies, at

12 Canton Road, Shanghai.

"BICKERTON'S"
PRIVATE HOTEL

73, 74 and 75 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. Separate baths, hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

British-America Assurance Co.

Telephone No. 98

The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & CO.

Shanghai Piece Goods Trade

Messrs. Noel Murray and Co., write as follows in their report:

Cotton

The latest wire from Liverpool reporting cotton is dated November 14 when the Spot quotation for Fully Good Middlings was 22.13d. November was 19.63d and January 18.18d. Bengals were 19.15d. and Egyptians 27.56d. all substantial reductions. The price for Broach in Bombay fell as low as Rs. 585 but at the close it has recovered to Rs. 637 per candy. In New York on January 19, cotton was 26.51 cents and March 26 cents.

Cotton Futures Restricted

London, November 16.—Owing to the action of the Washington Cotton Distribution Committee in prohibiting its members from executing foreign selling orders, except the liquidation of bull contracts, the Liverpool Cotton Association has prohibited, until further notice, sales of American futures, excepting for liquidation or hedge.

Sales on foreign account can only be executed in liquidation of existing contracts. Variations in prices are limited to a halfpenny daily.—Reuter.

According to a telegram received in Osaka on November 11 the American Cotton Control Committee, after some months of investigation and hearing delegations from the trades interested, announced its decision that it was neither necessary nor feasible to fix the price of raw cottoh in the United States.

Home Market.—Private telegrams now take over a week getting through and little money is wasted on market reports, which are stale and misleading when they reach their destinations. However, from all that can be gathered, there are no signs of a giving way in prices of production; although cotton is so much cheaper, it will not have much effect for some weeks to come, on the cost prices of what is being turned out by the mills in England, although in must eventually do so. Our Chinese friends, however, seem to expect an immediate change in everything, including a rush to the East of the good old regular liners laden down with goods for these markets.

Local Market.—With such a vision before them, it is perhaps not surprising that nothing more or less than "a funk" appears to have struck our market and with the money situation as it stands today it is a difficult matter to see how anything like confidence is to be restored; the only remedy that suggests itself is a possible activity in exports, but the bar to that would appear to be the dearth of tonnage in the right direction. Business this week has naturally taken a secondary place to the great preparations that have been made for a right and proper celebration of the historical event of the 11th inst., the signing of the armistice, and as it is necessary to impress the Chinese with the importance of the occasion three days, beginning from noon today are being given up to manifestations of joy and certainly the effort promises to be a success; never before has this town presented such a gorgeous appearance as it will tonight when the lights are turned on. In the political world of China, strong efforts are being made to bring about a settlement between the North and the South, which at the moment seem to be hopeful.

Yarn.—One of the local mills has made some good sales this week and other smaller lots disposed of, brings up the total quantity sold, to 5,000 bales, 1,000 bales of Japanese yarn have been traded and a single sale of 50 bales of Indian counts has been reported to us.

Auctions.—The quantities offered this week total 19,882 pcs. and in consequence of the disappointing results shown, there will be less still next week. A few chops of Greys were wanted and kept their position by reason of competition, White Shirtings sagged badly at the earlier sales, but went rather better at Yuen Fong today. Irishes also improved at this sale. Jeans were again weaker. With very few exceptions Fast Black Italians gave way considerably and the Venetians followed suit but the Fancies mostly picked up a little.

Cotton Yarn

Indian.—One sale of 50 bales No. 10s. Phoenix (Vase) Tls. 155.00 for Szechuen, is reported to us.

Japanese.—Sales of 1,000 bales have been made as follows: No. 16s.—200 bales Standing Horse Tls. 170.00, 100 bales 3 Horse Tls. 170.50 and 100 bales Woman Tls. 172.00. No. 20s.—600 bales Red Fish Man Tls. 170.50. The Osaka Sampin Exchange prices at the close are: Yen 351.00 for November, Yen 340.10 for December, Yen 330.50 for January, Yen 321.00 for February, Yen 318.90 for March and Yen 316.00 for April.

Local.—Rather more has been done in these Spinnings, and sales amount to 5,000 bales, viz: No. 10s.—100 bales Large Profit Tls. 155.00. No. 12s.—200 bales Mandarin Tls. 155.00. No. 14s.—100 bales 4 Boys Tls. 156.00 and 300 bales Water and Moon (Heavy) Tls. 155.00/156.00, (ex com.) No. 16s.—100 bales Mandarin Tls. 158.00, 700 bales Sycee Tls. 162.00, 300 bales Red Round Dragon Tls. 163.00, 200 bales Wedding Tls. 165.00 and 2,000 bales Water and Moon (Heavy) Tls. 171.00 (ex com.) No. 20s.—1,000 bales Water and Moon (Heavy) Tls. 171.00 (ex com.) The quotations for bundles in the retail shops, are: No. 12s.—Tls. 152.75-157.75, 163.75 and No. 16s.—Tls. 158.75-166.75.

China Cotton.—The market has remained steady, with some prices on the easy side as follows: Tungchow Tls. 34.00, Taichong Tls. 33.00, 4 Chop Tls. 32.00, Best Steam Ginned Tls. 32.50, Shanghai Ordinary Tls. 31.50, Ningpo Tls. 29.00, Northern Seed $17.00 and Southern Seed $16.50.

Tuan For Peace Delegate Is Latest Tuchun Scheme

Would Send Former Premier And Japanese Tool As China's Representative At Conference

(From Our Own Correspondent)

Peking, November 16.—There has been a good deal of speculation as to the composition of China's representation at the Peace Conference, but it appears as if at last the general composition of the delegation and some of the actual personnel had been settled, though a new point has been raised by the suggestion that General Tuan Chi-jui should be its nominal head.

As at present decided, the head of the delegation is to be Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang, the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This has been taken for granted all along, and it is only within the last few hours that doubt has been introduced here. It is stated in exceptionally well-informed quarters, that Mr. Lu has suggested that as other nations are sending their very highest officials as representatives a mere Minister of Foreign Affairs is inadequate to represent China. This view is emphasised by the report, semi-officially circulated here, that President Wilson is shortly going to Europe presumably for the Peace Conference Mr. Lu, it is stated, has therefore suggested that General Tuan should be re-appointed Prime Minister and concurrently head of the Peace Delegation. General Tuan speaks no foreign language, but it is understood that the principal burden of the work would fall on Mr. Lu.

There is some speculation as to the inner meaning of this proposal. It is suggested that it serves the double purpose of giving General Tuan a very high appointment after his tenure of the office of Prime Minister and chief officer of the War Participation Bureau, and of getting him away from China during the time when an adjustment is being effected between North and South. Whether the South would be particularly pleased with his appointment is another matter; but it is believed here that the South does not care who represents China at the Peace Conference and would be glad to think that General Tuan had been rendered innocuous for a time.

As do the junior members of the Delegation, it is understood that Mr. Alfred Sze, Minister to Great Britain, Mr. Hu Wei-te, Minister to France, and Dr. W. W. Yen, whose original appointment was as Minister to Germany and Denmark, with principal residence in Berlin, but who since the breach of diplomatic relations between China and Germany has been Minister to Denmark only residing in Copenhagen, are to be associated with Mr. Lu as juniors.

There will, of course, be a small staff of secretaries, and these are to be chosen from the staff of the Waichiaopu. Already Mr. Hsu Chao-hsiung has left for Europe and Dr. Hawkling Yen and Mr. Wang Ching-hi will leave shortly. These three gentlemen are of the secretariat of the Waichiaopu, and two or three others will be appointed within the next few days.

Mr. Lu Tseng-hsiang is expected to start within the next ten days.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London, etc.		
Iyo Maru	Oct.	15
Eurybates	Oct.	30
Sussex	Nov.	1
Shidzuoka Maru	Nov.	15
Aki Maru	Nov.	21
For Liverpool etc.		
Glengyle	Oct.	14
For San Francisco		
Nanking	Oct.	27
Korea Maru	Nov.	8
Ecuador	Nov.	9
Siberia Maru	Nov.	17
For Seattle		
Katori Maru	Oct.	29
For Tacoma		
Javary	Oct.	18
Manila Maru	Oct.	29
Andes Maru	Nov.	9
Justin	Nov.	8
For Vancouver		
Melville Dollar	Oct.	16
Stanley Dollar	Nov.	14
Harold Dollar	Nov.	17
For Port Said:		
Kenkon Maru	Nov.	4
For Genoa, etc:		
Nipno Maru	Nov.	3
For Marseilles:		
Paul Lecat	Nov.	17
Yesan Maru	Nov.	17

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the C.M. s.s. China will leave the Customs Jetty at 5 p.m.

Monday, November 25, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers on board the S. M. R. s.s. Sakaki Maru will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 p.m.

Friday, November 29, 1918.

The tender conveying passengers and mails on board the R.V.F. s.s. Simbirsk will leave the Customs Jetty at 4 p.m.

Siccawei Weather Report

21.—Cloudy and misty weather gradually improving with moderte and variable breezes in our regions. The anticyclone is forming again in Siberia. The depressions of Liaotung and N. Mongolia move away Eastwards.

22.—Very fine weather. Barometer rising. W.N.W. breezes.

THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1918

Date and Destination	Per	Chi.	Br.	USA	Rus.	Jap.	Rest
Today							
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	—	..	..	..	1.00
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Kingsing	21.00	—	..	..	..	21.00
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin		..	11.00	..	..	..	..
Swatow	Paoting	11.00	11.00	..	..	..	10.30
Weihaiwei and Chefoo	Shuntien	11.00	..	..	..	..	10.30
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada							
Honolulu, U.S. & Europe	†China		..	16.00	..	..	12.00
Hongkong and Canton	Kwangtah	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Peking and T'tsin Every day	Train	..	17.00	..	..	..	17.00
T'tsin (Daily except Sunday)		..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Hankow		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Ningpo		..	16.00	..	..	..	..
Tomorrow							
N'saki, Kobe, Y'hama, Canada U.S.A. & Europe via U.S.A.		..	..	16.00	..	..	..
Japan, Canada, U.S. & Europe	China	14.30	..	..	..	..	14.00
Swatow and Hongkong	Yingchow	21.00	17.00	..	..	..	21.00
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00			..	..	21.00
Japan & America v. Nagasaki	China	..		..	..	16.00	16.30
Monday, Nov. 25.							
Hongkong		..	17.00	..	..	..	..
Hongkong and Canton	Sinkiang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Hongkong and Canton	Wingsang	21.00		..	..	..	21.00
Swatow			17.00	..	..	..	..
River Ports	Train & Str.	21.00	..		..	..	21.00
Swatow	Taisang	21.00	..	..	..	..	21.00
Tuesday, November 26.							
Chefoo and Tientsin		..	14.00	..	..	..	..
Weihaiwei, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	14.00	..	..	..	..	13.30

† Supplementary ordinary mail will close at 3 p.m. and registration between 11:00 a.m. and 2:00 p.m. tomorrow.

A Registration 5 p.m. on previous day.
B Parcel post and money orders 12 noon.
C Letters and boxes with declared value 3:30 p.m. Parcel post and money orders noon.

Mails for Hankow close every day at 11.30 a.m. and 9 p.m. Registration at 11.30 a.m. and 8.30 p.m. and for Peking and Tientsin every day at 9 p.m. Registration at 5 p.m. the Russian Post Office.

Arrivals

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 22	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Nov. 22	Hankow	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.
Nov. 22	Hankow	Siangyang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov. 22	Hankow	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Nov. 22	Foochow	Ningshin	Chi.	
Nov. 22	Foochow	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov. 22	Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov. 22		Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co
Nov. 22		Butoku Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 22		Hojun Maru	Jap.	

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Ningshao from River ports:—Mr. and Mrs. Lawmez, Mr. and Mrs. Lagrange and Mrs. Sander.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Mrs. Dunne.

Per L-C. s.s. Loongwo from Hankow:—Messrs. Harry Fuller, D. C. Mcknight and C. C. Shedd, Mrs. P. S. Jameson and Mrs. Watters; from Wuhu: Miss M. Fork.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru from Hongkong:—Mr. R. Ueda, Mr. and Mrs. C. Y. Fleron.

Passengers Departed

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yawata Maru for Japan:—Mr. and Mrs. U. Izawa, Mrs. N. Nishihara, Mrs. S. Matsumoto, Messrs. T. Kashimura, E. H. Himrod, G. Nishihata, S. Amano, T. Maekawa, R. Sudo, R. Murase, T. Maekwa, J. Seifert and A. Belanek.

Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikugo Maru for Japan:—Mrs. S. Matsumoto, Miss Y. Kawaguchi, Messrs. Takahashi and H. Shinjo.

Friday, November 22, 1918.

Weather	4 A.M.	9 A.M.
Bar. at Centg., mm.	765.04	766.73
Bar. at Centg., inches.	30.12	30.19
Variation for mm 24h	†1.19	†2.50
Variation for mm 12h	†1.58	†1.97
Wind—Direction	WNW	WNW
Wind—Kilom per hour	20	17
Wind—Miles	12.4	10.6
Temperature—Cen	7°4	11°3
Temperature—Fah	45.3	52.3
Humidity cc:	94	78
Nebulosity 5-10	0	0
Rainfall mm	—	—
Rainfall inches	—	—

Amusements

OLYMPIC THEATRE

(Performance Start at 9.15 p.m.)

NEW PROGRAMME for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday November 23, 24 and 25

Showing the following new films

New Gaumont Graphic

MARY BOLAND in A Five Reel photoplay **"THE PRINCE OF HAPPINESS"**

"HAYSTACKS and STEEPLES"
A Triangle Keystone Comedy In Two Parts

Matinee on Sunday at 3.15 p.m.

Another Paramount Five-Part Feature WILL BE PRESENTED AT THE

VICTORIA THEATRE

On November 23rd, 24th & 25th

"Tess of the D'Urbervilles"

In Five Parts

MATINEES

On Today at 4 p. m. | On Sunday, at 3.15 p.m.

Night Performance at 9.15 p.m

ISIS THEATRE
Corner of Jukong and North Szechuen Roads

PROGRAMME for Saturday and Sunday, 23rd and 24th, November

"Peg O' The Ring"
6th and 7th Episodes.

"Nick-Of-Time Baby"
Triangle Keystone, Two Parts

"A Girl Of The Mountain"
Interesting Melodrama.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Date	From	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Sept. 16	— Japan	Maizu Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 1	— Japan	Metho Maru	Jap.	
Oct. 15	— Hankow	Kiangyu	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Oct. 22	—	Stasia	Am.	
Oct. 26	—	Shanghai	Chi.	M. & Co.
Oct. 27	— Japan	Hirano Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Oct. 28	— Cruise	Pacific	Dan.	G-N Tel Co
Oct. 31	— Japan	Hikoshima Maru	Jap.	Suzuki Co.
Nov. 2	— Singapore	Toean Maru	Jap.	
Nov. 9	— Cruise	Likin	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 11	—	Kienhsin	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 12	— Cruise	Store Nordiske	Dan.	G.N.T. Co.
Nov. 13	— Cruise	Chuentiao	Chi.	Custom
Nov. 14	— Hankow	Hanping	Chi.	H.Y.P.I. Co.
Nov. 17	— Cruise	Liuhsing	Chi.	Customs
Nov. 19	— Dairen	Hinoki Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov. 19	— Hongkong	Stentor	Br.	
Nov. 19	— Lungkow	Irene	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 19	—	Kienkong	Chi.	W. & Co.
Nov. 20	— Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 20	— Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 20	— Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 20	— Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 20	— Japan	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 20	—	Shingping	Chi.	
Nov. 20	— Japan	Yungling Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov. 20	— Japan	Kamiyashi Maru	Jap.	M.B.K.
Nov. 21	— Swatow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 21	— Hongkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21	— Chefoo	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov. 21	— Japan	Chuyu Maru	Jap.	S. Shokai
Nov. 21	— Hongkong	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 21	— Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov. 21	— Chefoo	Hsinkong	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

AMUSEMENTS

At the

APOLLO THEATRE

WILLIAM FOX PRESENTS

Greatest Emotional Actress **NANCE O'NEIL** Drama of Passion and Power

TONIGHT NOVEMBER 23rd & 24th

Unforgetable Photoplay **"PRINCESS ROMANOFF"** Based on Sardou's Fedora

A STAR OF UNAPPROACHED EMINENCE
Supported by a magnificent cast
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THRILLS — THROBS — INTRIGUE — PASSION
We shall also screen

"THE MOONSHINERS" A Two Part Triangle comedy, the kind our patrons enjoy.

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MATINEE TODAY, 4 P. M.
Mr. Farnum in **"SAMSON"**

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First Paramount Serial Picture
"WHO IS NUMBER ONE?"
In Fifteen Absorbing Episodes, Featuring KATHLEEN CLIFFORD
Adventure, Thrills, Mystery.
Episode 1: "THE FLAMING CROSS" Episode 2: "THE FLYING FORTRESS"

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Here is a selection of some of the types of illustrations: Automobiles; Automobile Tyres, Repairs, Supplies, etc.; Borders; Boots and Shoes; Bread; Beer; Babies; Bathing; Barbers; Blankets; Books; Baby Carriages; Bibles; Buns; Bedding; Bicycles; Butter; Cameras; Christmas Spaces; Candy; Coffee; Cut Glass; Coal; Charlie Chaplin; Cakes; Chickens; Children's Heads; Cigars; Carpets; Cheese; Dancing; Dentistry; Diamonds and Jewellery; Dolls; Dress Goods, etc.; Doormats; Dressing Gowns; Dogs; Donkeys; Electrical Apparatus and Goods; Easter Ideas; Enamelware; Furniture; Food; Fireworks; Flags; Fruit; Flowers; Flour; Furs; Fish; Football; Fashions; Fishing; Gramaphones; Golf; Gas Logs; Groceries; Gloves; Gifts; Goldfish; Hammocks; Holly Designs; Hallowe'en; Hosiery; Houses; Hams; Handkerchiefs; Interiors; Ice Cream; Ice Cream Soda; Ice; Ice Chests; Jewellery; Linoleum; Masquerades; Milk; Menus; Men's Sundries; Meat; New Year; Negligees; Oysters; Optical Designs; Office Furniture; Poultry; Pianos; Pianolas; Pipes; Paints; Petticoats; Records (Gramaphone); Restaurants; Roses; Roosters; Rugs; Rabbits; Spring, Summer, Autumn and Winter Styles; Soft Drinks; Sausages; Sales; St. Patrick; Silk Coats; Shirts; Socks; Skates; Silverware; Seeds; Soldiers; Stationery; Stockings; Toothbrushes; Turkeys; Tailors; Tennis; Tools; Ties; Thanksgiving; Toys; Trunks; Umbrellas; Underwear; Ukulele; Valentines; Vegetables; Wreaths; Wall-paper; etc.,

Our motto is "SERVICE"

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

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Colombo	Malacca	Taiping
Delhi	Manila	(F. M. S.)
Foochow	Medan	Tavoy (Lower
Haiphong	New York	Burma)
Hankow	Peking	Tientsin
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama

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A. I. D. STEWART.
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Banque de l'Indo-Chine
29 The Bund
at preferential exchange facilities granted on application

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
one-third of the Capital, i. e., Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthellot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

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Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Manager.
1 French Bund, Shanghai.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital	$15,000,000
Reserve Funds:—	
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s.	$15,000,000
Silver	19,500,000
	$34,500,000
Reserve liability of Proprietors	$15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG

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A. H. Compton Esq.
Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell.
C. S. Gubbay Esq.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
E. V. D. Parr Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.

Chief Manager.
Hongkong—N. J. STAPP.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Penang
Bangkok	Johore	Rangoon
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	S. Francisco
Calcutta	London	Shanghai
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tsingtao
Harbin	New York	Vladivostock
Iloilo	Peking	Yokohama

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head office: PETROGRAD.
Paris office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London office: 64 Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development de Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Harbin	Peking
Chanchun	Hongkong	Shanghai
Chefoo	Newchwang	Tientsin
Dairen	Nicolayowak	Vladivostock
Hailan	O/Amur	Yokohama
Hankow		

81 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Account and fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars and Roubles, Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Desposit Boxes.

L. JEZIERSKI,
G. CARRERE,
Managers for China, Japan and India.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Capital	$541,000.00
Reserve Fund	$11,000.00
Deposits (June 30, 1918)	$2,688,000.00

Cable and Telegraphic Address:
"COMSAVBANK"
Telephone: Central 4522.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China and domestic exchange a specialty.

Credits granted on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Savings Accounts at 4% per annum.

Pocket Saving Banks.
Safe Deposit Boxes.

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidental Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital	$60,000,000.00
Paid-Up Capital	$12,279,800.00
Reserve Fund	$1,298,532.60
Special Reserve Fund	$1,898,933.68

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifong	Hankow
Changchun	Wuhu	Jchang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Taingtau	Yangchow	Chungking

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Account and Dollar Current Account at 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.
Shanghai, 1st Nov., 1918.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-Up Capital ... Frs. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London office: 2 Bishopsgate.
Branches at Peking, Tientsin
Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt,) and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT
Gouvernor Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: Comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

M. DEMETS,
Manager for China.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	Yen 42,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 24,300,000

London Bankers:
The London County and Westminister and Parr's Bank, Ltd.
The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
The London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Los Angeles	S. Francisco
Buenos Ayres	London	Seattle
Calcutta	Lyons	Shanghai
Changchun	Manila	Shimonoseki
Dalny	Mukden	Singapore
Hankow	Nagasaki	Sourabaya
Harbin	Newchwang	Sydney
Hongkong	New York	Tientsin
Honolulu	Osaka	Tokio
Kaiyuen	Peking	Tsinanfu
Kobe	Rangoon	Tsingtau

SHANGHAI BRNANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa, China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of Canton, Limited.

Incorporated 1912.

Capital (fully paid)	H.$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	H.$ 240,000.00
Investment reserve fund	H.$ 40,000.00

Head Office
No. 6 Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office
No. 2 Ningpo Road

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. C. WONG,

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
National City Bank Building
55 Wall Street, New York.

Capital and Surplus	U.S. $6,500,000
Undivided Profits	U.S. $1,713,000

H. T. S. Green,
President & General Manager.

London Office:
36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

San Francisco Office:
232 Montgomery Street.

Far Eastern Branches
China: Shanghai, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Hongkong, Canton.
Japan: Yokohama, Kobe.
Philippines: Manila, Cebu.
India: Bombay, Calcutta.
Straits Settlements: Singapore,
Dutch East Indies: Batavia, Soerabaya.

West Indian and Central American Branches:
Republic of Panama: Panama, Colon.
Republic of Colombia: Medellin.
Dominican Republic: Santo Domingo, San Pedro de Macoris.
Santiago, Puerto Plata.

In addition to our own Branches, by reason of our close affiliation with *The National City Bank of New York* we are able to offer the facilities of its branches at Bahai, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Genoa, Havana, Montevideo, Moscow, Petrograd, Rio de Janeiro, San Juan, P. R., Santiago de Cuba, Santos, Sao Paulo Valparaiso.

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposits taken on rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

H. C. GULLAND,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI

Subscribed Capital Sh. Tls.	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital Sh. Tls.	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum.
On deposits in Dollars acording to arrangement.

H. G. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

MITSUI BANK, LTD

SHANGHAI BRANCH
3 Foochow Road

Capital (Paid-up)	Yen 20,000,000
Reserve	Yen 13,950,000

Head office: Tokio, Japan.

President: Baron Takayasu Mitsui

Branches:
Osaka, Nishi (Osaka), Kobe, Yokohama, Nagasaki, Maji, Fukuoka, Shimonoseki, Hiroshima, Kyoto, Nagoya, Kukagawa (Tokio) Otaru,

Bankers
London: Messrs. Barclays Bank, Ltd. The London City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
New York: The National City Bank of New York.
The Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.

Every description of Banking and Foreign Exchange Business Transacted.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	659,000

HEAD OFFICE 15 Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E. C.

London Bankers:
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Handy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis (Mauritius)
Delhi	Kota Bahru (Kelantan)	Rangoon
Galle	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Hongkong	Singapore	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH
Manager.
26 The Bund.

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Specially authorised by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914, and October 31st, 1915.

Paid-Up
Capital: Kuping Taels 10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
60 Branches and Agencies at principal commercial places in China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
35 Szechuen Road.

Interest allowed on both Current and Fixed Deposit Accounts; Credit granted to approved securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

H. TAO, Hanager,
Y. M. CHIEN, Sub-Manager.

SUMITOMO BANK, LIMITED

SHANGHAI BRANCH
N. 1 Kiukiang Road.

Capital	Yen 30,000,000
Reserves	Yen 4,650,000

President, Baron K. Sumitomo

Head Office: OSAKA

Branches:
Important places in Japan
London, New York, San Francisco
Seattle, Honolulu, Bombay and Hankow.

Banking Business in General Foreign Exchange Business, Travellers' and Commercial Letters of Credit, Correspondents throughout the World.

S. KASAHARA,
Manager.

Telephones:—
Central 2318 Manager.
Central 2350 General Office.
Central 2356 General Office.
Central 4668 Compradore.
Central 4621 Night only.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

(Formerly The Chekiang Shing Nih Chartered Bank Ltd.)

Established 1907.

Paid-Up Capital	$1,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	260,000.00

Head Office: Shanghai
14, Peking Road.
Managers' Office Central 2650
Tel.: General: Central 2613 & 2614

Branches:
Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden and Harbin.

Correspondents at the principal cities throughout China.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in taels and dollars according to arrangement.

Interest allowed on Savings Account at 4% per annum.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Modern Safe Deposit
Boxes For Rent

Shen Chu Hsu, Manager.
Shu Chin Mih, Sub-Manager.
C. F. Tang, Sub-Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij

(NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up-Capital—
Guilders 70,000,000 (about £5,833,333)
Reserve Fund—
Guilders 12,760,286 (about £1,063,357)

Head-Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tebing-Tinggi
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tegal
Djember	Penang	Telok-Betong
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Tjilatjap
Hongkong	Rangoon	Weltevreden
Kota-Radja	Semarang	
Langsa	Singapore	
Makassar	Soerabaya	
Medan		

London Bankers:
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in tales and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG,
Manager.

THE EXCHANGE BANK OF CHINA

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
41 Kiangse Road.

Telephone C. 1941.
Telegraphic Address "Knabex."

Capital	Yen 10,000,000
Head Office	Peking.

Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description Transacted.

Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a Specialty. We issue Demand Draft, T/T, Letters of Credit Buying and Selling Specie, Etc., Etc.

Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills Discounted.

Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.

Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.

Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtao, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden, Foochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.

YOA YU,
Manager.

中 華 匯 業 銀 行
CHUNG FOO UNION BANK

(Established in 1917.)
Statutes approved by the Government in 1916.

Head office: Tientsin

Subscribed Capital	$2,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	$1,020,000

Managing Director:
SUN TAO SAN.

Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities:

Tientsin	Chinkiang
Shanghai	Soochow
Peking	Wusieh
Hankow	Hangchow
Nanking	Ningpo
Yangchow	Shaohsing
Hsuchow	Canton
Pengpu	Hongkong
Tsinkiangpu	

Agencies and Correspondents in foreign countries:
London, International Banking Corporation.
New York, International Banking Corporation.
San Francisco, International Banking Corporation.
Tokio, Bank of Chosen.
Kobe, Bank of Chosen.
Osaka, Bank of Chosen.
Yokohama, Bank of Taiwan.
And also other principal cities in foreign countries.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.
S.441 Ningpo Road.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. R. SUN, Manager.
T. D. ZAH, Sub-Manager.
Tel. Central 2618 General Office.
Tel. Central 2688 Manager's Office

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$640 B.
Chartered	£71
Russo-Asiatic	Tls. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$285 B.
North China	Tls. 125 B.
Union of Canton	$850
Yangtsze	$200 B.
Far Eastern Ins. Co. Ltd.	Tls. 26½
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$160 B.
Hongkong Fire	$340 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def	Tls. 160
Indo-China Pref	132/- B.
"Shell"	Tls. 33½
Shanghai Tug (o)	Tls. 37½
Shanghai Tug (f)	
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 10 B.
Oriental Cons	27s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	$2½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$162 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 142 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 25 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 99 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$101 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 80 B.
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 69½
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 2
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	$14 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 68
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 80
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 195 B.
E-wo Pref	Tls. 97½
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 134
Oriental	Tls. 60
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 142 S.
Kungyik	Tls. 16 B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 81 B.
Yangtszepoo Pref	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	$90 B.
Green Island	$83 B.
Langkats	Tls. 19½ B.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 115 S.
Stores	
Hall and Holts	$13½ B.
Llewellyn	$30
Lane, Crawford	$97½ B.
Moutrie	$32
Watson	$5.60 B.
Weeks	$13½
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 8 B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.50 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 8.60 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3½ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 18½ B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 0.70 B.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 2½ B.
Bute	Tls. 0.75 B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1.05 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 7½
Cheng	Tls. 2.10
Consolidated	Tls. 2.60 B.
Dominion	Tls. 6 B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 6½
Java Consolidated	Tl 15
Kamunting	Tls. 5½
Kapala	Tls. 0.50
Kapayang	Tls. 27
Karan	Tls. 8 B.
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 5 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 12 B.
Padang	Tls. 9 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 4 B.
Permata	Tls. 2½
Repah	Tls. 0.60 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.85 B.
Seekee	Tls. 1
Semambu	Tls. 0.90
Senawang	Tl 9 B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 0.60 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 6
S'hai Malay pref	Tls. 10
Shanghai Panang	Tls. 1.20 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.02½
Sungei Duri	Tls. 8½
Sua Manggis	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Kalantan	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.65 B.
Taiping	Tls. 1½
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.90 B.
Tebong	Tls. 15½ B.
Ulobri	Tls. 2½
Ziangbe	Tls. 4½ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I and E. Lumber	Tls. 350 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 10½
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 68½ B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 24 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 33
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 50
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 70
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 170

S., Sellers. Sa. Sales. B. Buyers.

Telephone No. Central 398

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru..Nov. 26

For U.S. Canada and Europe:
Per C.M. s.s. China .....Nov. 23
Per T.K.K. s.s. Tenyo M. Nov. 29

MAILS DUE.

From U.S. and Canada:
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Fushimi M. Nov. 23
N.B. A supplementary mail for the States by the steamer China will close at 3 p.m. and registration 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. Sunday, November 24.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov.	24	— San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Nov.	29	— San Francisco	Tenyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Nov.	29	— Seattle, etc.	Suwa Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	7	— San Francisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	—	— Vancouver	Bessie Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Dec.	3	— Tacoma, etc.	Africa Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Dec.	7	— San Franrisco	Colombia	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Dec.	17	— Seattle, eac.	Fusumi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	21	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Dec.	23	— Vancouver	Key West	Br.	C.P.R.
Jan.	12	— San Francisco	Nanking	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
Jan.	19	— San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	31	— San Francisco	Siberia Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Jan.	—	— Vancouver	Melville Dollar	Br.	R. D. & Co.
Feb.	1	— San Francisco	Ecuador	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
Feb.	11	— San Francisco	Tenko Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.
Mar.	8	— San Francisco	Shinyo Maru	Jap.	T. K. K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov.	27	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	29	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Kokura Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov.	29	— Nagasaki	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Nov.	30	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec.	6	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Yamashiro M.	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	4	— Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Takeshima Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	7	— Moji, Kobe & Osako	Yawata Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	10	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Dec.	—	— Kobe	Tamba Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

———	—	London, etc.	Yokohama Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
———	—	London, etc.	Kaga Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov.	23	4.30 Ningpo	Kiangteen	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	23	noon Swatow	Paoting	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	23	D.L. Swatow	Tamsui	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	24	— Honkkong	Kwangtah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	25	4.00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	25	4.30 Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.
Nov.	25	D.L. Swatow & Hongkong	Yingchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	26	— F'chow, K'lung & Takao	Kohoku Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	26	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Sinkiang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	26	— Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	28	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Kweilin	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	29	— Hongkong & Manila	Fushimi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov.	23	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Taishun	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	23	noon W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	23	— Tsingtao	Toko Maru	Jap.	D. K. K.
Nov.	24	D.L. W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	24	— Chinwangtao	Upolu	Jap.	K.M.A.
Nov.	24	— T'sin, Dairen & T'tao	Keelung Maru	Jap.	O. S. K.
Nov.	26	3.00 W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	26	6.00* Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
Nov.	26	— Chefoo & Tientsin	Hainming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	26	— Tientsin	Toonan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	27	— Dairen	Yekishin Maru	Jap.	D.K.K.
Nov.	28	10.00* W'wei, Chefoo & T'sin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	29	4.00 Vladivostock	Simbirsk	Rus.	R.V.F.
Nov.	29	7.30* Tsingtao & Dairen	Kobe Maru	Jap.	S.M.R.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Siangyang Maru	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S.N. Co.
Nov.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
Nov.	24	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N.K.K.
Nov.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	25	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tachang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Chi.	J. M. & Co.
Nov.	26	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
Nov.	27	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. N.M.—MIDNIGHT. D.L.—DAYLIGHT.

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov. 22	— N'saki, Kobe & Y'hama	Chikugo Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Luenyi	Br.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
Nov. 22	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Yohyang Maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
Nov. 22	— Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Chi.	B. & S.
Nov. 22	— Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	Chi.	N.S.S. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date From		Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Gun	Mas	Commander
WTW	———	———	Snipe	Br. g-b.				
M.M.B.	Oct.	10	Villalobos	Am. g-b.				
W.T.W.	———	———	Nightingale	Br. g-b.				
P&OBI	Oct.	18	Sel. Caboto	It. g-b.				
———	———	———	Kiangsi	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Litchoan	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Tsoutai	Chi. cr.				
———	———	———	Kanslen	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Lienkien	Chi. g-b.				
———	———	———	Houpong	Chi. g-b.				
2C	Nov.	6	Gnat	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov.	8	Kinsha	Br. g-b.				
1C	Nov.	15	Scarab	Br. g-b.				
———	Nov.	15	Chienan	Chi. g-b.				
———	Nov.	11	Fukong	Chi. g-b.				
8P	Nov.	18	Uji	Jap. g-b.				
8P	———	———	Sumida	Jap. g-b.				

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Siangyang Maru**, Captain J. A. Scott, will be despatched from C. M. Central Wharf on **Saturday, November 23**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Str. **Kiangfoo**, Captain J. M. Johannisser, will leave on **Sunday** night. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Woosung**, Captain Newcomb, will leave from the French Bund on **Sunday, November 24**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Luenho**, tons 2,883, Captain Jackson, will leave on **Monday, November 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 260.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. **Tachang Maru**, Captain H. Yamaster, will be despatched from N.K.K. Pootung Wharf on **Monday, November 25**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to **The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha**, No. 5 The Bund.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. **Suiwo**, tons 3,471, Captain Gray, will leave on **Tuesday, November 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.**, General Managers. (Passengers Telephone No. 240.) (Freight Telephone No. 260.)

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Poyang**, Captain Carnaghan, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 26**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77. Passage Telephone No. 401.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Chungking**, Captain J. Meathrel, will leave on **Wednesday, November 27**, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

For Southern Ports

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Paoting**, Captain P. H. Purslow, will leave on **Saturday, November 23**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

SWATOW.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Tamsui**, Captain J. S. DeWolf, will leave on **Saturday, Nov. 23**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents. Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Kwangtah**, Captain C. Stewart, will leave on **Sunday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. **Kohoku Maru**, Captain S. Ohba, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, November 24**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

NINGPO.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Hsin Peking**, Captain A. Scott, R.N.R., will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, November 25**, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

SWATOW & HONGKONG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Yingchow**, Captain E. B. Simons, will leave from the French Bund on **Monday, November 25**, at dyatlight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. **Hsinchi**, Captain E. Hansen, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Sinkiang**, Captain G. W. Eedy, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on **Tuesday, November 26**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

HONGKONG & CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Kweilin**, Captain F. McGarity, will leave on **Thursday, November 28**, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents Telephone No. 77.

HONGKONG.—The Str. **Mexico Maru**, Captain K. Komiya, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Thursday, Dec. 5**, at ——— The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the Customs jetty at ——— on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4 The Bund. Central Tel. No. 4234 and 4235.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Taishun**, Captain C. Westerland will leave on **Saturday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Shuntien**, Capt. Northcombe will leave from the French Bund on **Saturday, November 23**, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration S. S **Upolu** will despatch on **Sunday, November 24**. For Freight or Possage, apply to Agents, 1 Jinkee Road Tel. Central 1715.

CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The Str. **Hsinming**, Captain H. Mackenun, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. **Toonan**, Captain Taylor, will leave on **Tuesday** morning. For Freight or Passage apply to **C.M.S.N. Co.**

TIENTSIN and DAIREN via TSINGTAO.—The Steamer **Keelung Maru**, Captain Y. Fukami, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtszepoo Wharf on **Sunday, November 24**. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha on the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund. Telephone Central No. 4234 and 4235.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer **Fengtien**, Captain McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on **Tuesday, November 26**, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to **Butterfield & Swire**, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Tungchow, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, November 28, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage apply to Butterfield & Swire, Agents French Bund. Freight Telephone No. 77, Passage Telephone No. 401.

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S.S. "NANKING"	DEC.	24th
S.S. "CHINA"	JAN.	22nd

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CHIKUGO MARU	5,000	Capt. M. Taniguchi,	Dec. 10

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OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida,	Nov. 27
KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. S. Saito,	Nov. 30
TAKESHIMA MARU	4,500	Capt. R. Arakida,	Dec. 4
YAWATA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Kawai,	Dec. 7

KOBE TO SEATTLE

ATSUTA MARU	16,000	Capt. K. Inatsu,	Nov. 25

FOR JAPAN

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. S. Shiyoa,	Dec. —

FOR HONGKONG

KASHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	Dec. 6
KAISHIMA MARU	19,000	Capt. Y. Tozawa,	March 5

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Nazareth, And All Israelite Palestine Redeemed

By W. T. Massey
British Army in the Field, Palestine (via Cairo), Sept. 22.

Nazareth, the holy shrine of Christian civilisation—indeed practically the whole of Israelite Palestine—is today in the hands of the British army. A victory has been won there which will remain one of the conspicuous dates in history. The Christian powers again possess the Holy Land.

Our cavalry are galloping towards the shores of Galilee. There is little left to oppose their sweep. The Turkish army, although found to be larger than expected, has been utterly broken. There are 18,000 actual prisoners west of the Jordan, 120 guns, four aeroplanes and an immense amount of transport, railway rolling stock and locomotives. There is no estimate yet of the number of Turkish dead, but the whole Turkish army west of the Jordan has been blotted out.

The battle has provided one of the great cavalry rides of history. For sixty miles, perhaps more, as the crow flies, the British Yeomanry, Australian Light Horse and Turbaned Indian squadrons pressed swiftly forward and round and beyond the fleeing Turks. The diverging cavalcades thundered through the sacred valleys and over the historical fields—over Armageddon for instance—in their dash for the railroads and in their forays on enemy supply centers. They rushed to seize the Jordan fords and the roads everywhere. The Haifa-Beissan railroad is theirs with all the railroad stock thereon. The main Damascus railway line at their control. They hold all the good roads north. The only possible points of escape for the remnants of the Turkish army are across the Jordan. The British, however, hold nearly all fords and the few fords still left to the Turks will not allow the crossing of wheeled traffic.

From the north the enemy's chances of help are precarious. Arab forces have not only cut the main Damascus railway line at Derat, but occupy a considerable section of it. East of the Jordan, where the Turks are still showing fight, their position is almost hopeless, for Arab forces have cut the Hedjas railway both north and south of the Turks.

Napoleon's Plan

General Allenby has followed Napoleon's plan for invading Syria. The northern half of Palestine is cut off from the southern by the plain of Esdraelon which runs right across the country from the sea to the Jordan. At the sea end of the plain is Acre, at the river end, Beisan—the Biblical Bothshan—which defied the Crusaders and where the invading Arabs dealt the old Byzantine rule its death blow. Allenby's plan, like Napoleon's was to advance along the maritime plain through Sharon into Esdraelon, so cutting off "the strong places" from Samaria and the northern communications. Napoleon met and defeated the Turks at Tabor, not far from the Biblical Gilbo. Allenby had the advantage of the help of the Arabs across the Jordan and so was able to develop the further line of attack.

Thus ends the main dream of the Young Turks who, hurt by their previous losses in Europe, entered into the war beside the Germans, hoping to recoup themselves by the conquests of Egypt and elsewhere. Long ago they fell back on the defensive in Palestine, turned their attention to the Caucasus, Persia and Central Asia. The German divisions formerly with them in Palestine had to be sent back to the Western front where Germany found its very existance threatened by America. There is close connection between Mesopotamia and Palestine. Temporarily the Turks have Baku, but the defeat of their left army is ominous for them—how ominous a study of the map quickly suggests.

Victory of Great Importance

The immense importance of General Allenby's victory cannot be exaggerated. Under the pressure exerted everywhere by our troops who were full of enthusiasm and undeterred by long marches and fighting, the Turkish army was soon in full retreat and driven from a wide tract of country in two days. Part of our infantry are north of Wadi Esh-Shair, the mountain pass to Nablus and our other infantry is facing east to harass the enemy's retirement. The Turks threw away their kit in their endeavor to get free. On the low ground in the masses a great quantity in transport was immovable because the men had taken the horses to try to escape from our advancing troops or it was smashed by aircraft action. The railway communications are damaged everywhere. The Arab regulars and Bedouin levies have done invaluable service. Large parties of the enemy are bewildered at meeting our forces in unexpected places. We have continually heard of Turks retiring on positions we had occupied several hours previously.

In The Land Of Samaria

Londoners and Indians made a swift march from Wadi Fa'ik across the marshy ground to Tul-keram where with the aid of a mounted brigade they rounded up much transport on move from Tul-keram. The infantry moved north to the railway which the Australians destroyed yesterday in order to deny this pass into Samaria to the Turks. Other infantry which carried the coastal defenses in one marvelous rush faced east. Their progress in a rough, hilly country was rapid considering the ease with which the mountain tracks could be defended by a few machine-guns.

The attack near the Nablus road which began the operations was brilliantly conducted. Welsh, Indian and Cape battalions all shared in the success. This mixed brigade commenced a most difficult night march on Wednesday over the mountainous country to the east of the road and getting over the watershed. Then they clambered down the steep faces of the hills where they commenced to fall towards the Jordan valley. The leading battalion crossing over the rocks of the Wadi Samish took the enemy posts and allowed the second battalion to pass through to the second objective—a short length of the Sangura on prominent positions. These taken the third battalion went on driving at other strong points, then it gave way to the fourth battalion which pertant feature of Eimigheir with a faced west and carried the immish and also another hill to the westward. The Cape battalion captured a hill to the northeast and took one gun. Another brigade operating westward equally meritorious attacked the Forfar and Bidston and hills half a mile apart, the southernmost hill being taken from the north and northernmost from the south. The counter-attacks on Bidston were beaten off, the last time with the bayonet. The operations were extraordinarily difficult. The country was either steep climbs or rapid descents. The ground everywhere was a mass of boulders. Our leadership was fine and our troops excellent—a condition which accounted for the high proportion of the enemy killed and with remarkably few losses on our side. Indeed the brigade operating on the right took 34 officers and over 400 other ranks of prisoners and killed and wounded many more.

Yesterday morning the Irish and Indian troops made vigorous attacks on the hill and mountainous country west of the Nablus road and drove the Turks from the long, strong line around Furkah which was one of the best prepared systems in the hills. Pressing forward they gained a good deal of ground north, considerably narrowing the front along which the enemy was driven from the plain of Sharon.

Mastery Of The Air

The value of the mastery of the air could not be better exemplified than by the air work during these operations. Only one enemy plane was seen except that captured today. This was near Haifa, but it fled on seeing one of our machines.

We prevented machines getting into the air and took three today at an aerodrome with their machanics and all equipment.

Over eleven tons of bombs were dropped Thursday and 6,000 rounds were fired at a low attitude on the retiring enemy. The roads are covered with damaged material and dead. The road from Jenin to Afulch along which the Turks were walking unconsciously into our hands was heavily bombed yesterday with great accuracy and masses of the dead piled up and smashed vehicles are plainly visible on the road through the hills. At one spot the bombed transport blocks the pass. Today's ten tons of bombs clearly made great havoc.

An incident today furnishes complete evidence that the Turks were taken by surprise by Allenby's strategy. Early in the morning the cavalry moved across the plains of Esdraelon and entered Efulch station south of Nazareth. Completely unaware of our rapid sweeping movement, a Turkish mounted force with four staff officers left Jenid to ride to Afulch and were intercepted by an armored car. They attempted to fight with pistols but quickly surrendered and were brought in. Doubtless there were many other similar incidents, but these serve to show the enemy never appreciated the extent of Allenby's scheme.

ANNAMITE SOLDIERS BURN GERMAN BANK IN PEKING

'Gott Strafe The Kaiser' Is Legend Chalked Across German Photographer's

The pent-up feelings of some members of the Allied communities in Peking found vent on November 13 in a series of operations resulting in some measure of damage being done to German establishments in the Capital. The Peking Leader reports the burning of the German Bank by some Annamite soldiers. The same paper states that the German Jeweler's shop almost opposite the German Bank had its windows smashed and its contents emptied into the street. The signboard of Hartung, the photographer, next door to the Wagons-Lits Hotel, was partially pulled down and damaged, across the iron window-protector being chalked in white "Gott strafe the Kaiser."

About 11 p.m. entrance into the German Bank was effected through the back door when a few boxes of inflammables (apparently neither kerosene nor paraffin) were left inside and set fire to. A blaze started and the Chinese constable of the Legation Quarter got out the hoses under the supervision of the American guards. The flames could be seen clearly from a front window, but they could not be extinguished until a ladder was finally got into position. At about midnight the thing was over, the second hose from the American Legation arriving in time to see the flames completely extinguished. The firemen who managed to get into the building threw out two or three boxes of combustibles which were still red with cinders.

This was not all, for a Chinese provision store, Sau Ho Yi, in Chuan Pan Hutung, was also damaged. As this shop was well patronised by Chinese as well as foreigners, including Germans, it was wrongly supposed to be under German proprietorship. Some exuberant breakers of the peace attempted also to wreck the German barracks, but Dutch guards threatened to shoot whoever attempted to invade the property temporarily placed under their protection. The latter's resolution won and the barracks were left severely alone.

Provision Prices In Local Market

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew market as compiled on November 19, 1918.

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	14-20
Mutton	,,	16-20
Pork	,,	25-30
Veal	,,	25-30
Fish		
Bream	per lb.	18-20
Cod	,,	18-20
Mandarin	,,	20-40
Mackerel	,,	30-40
Pomfret	,,	30-40
Salmon	,,	18-20
Samli	,,	none
Sole	,,	20-25
Whitehait	,,	25-30
Game, Poultry And Eggs		
Deer	each	$3.00-2.50
Duck	,,	50-80
Eggs	per doz.	20-24
Fowl	per lb.	16-20
Geese	each	90-$1.00
Hare	,,	35-40
Partridge	,,	35-40
Pheasant	,,	50-60
Pigeons	,,	16-18
Plover	,,	none
Quail	,,	18-20
Snipe	,,	14-16
Turkey	per lb.	35-40
Teal	each	12-14
Wild Duck	,,	25-30
Wild Geese	,,	40-50
Wild Pigeons	,,	10-12
Woodcock	,,	40-50
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	none
Apples	,,	15-20
Bananas	,,	5-6
Cherries	,,	none
Chestnuts	,,	10-12
Figs	per doz.	none
Grapes	per lb.	14-16
Lemons	each	7
Lichees	per lb.	none
Mangoes	each	none
Mongosteens	per doz.	none
Melons	each	none
Oranges	per lb.	6-8
Peaches	,,	10-16
Pears	,,	12-16
Persimmons	,,	none
Peeboes	,,	none
Plums	,,	none
Pumeloes	,,	15-20
Pineapples	,,	10-12
Strawberries	,,	none
Walnuts	,,	12-14
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	2-3
Asparagus	per doz.	none
French Beans	per lb.	10-12
Broad Beans	,,	4-6
Beetroot	per bunch	3-4
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	none
Cabbage	each	3-4
Carrots	,,	2-3
Cauliflower	,,	50-60
Celery	per bunch	10-12
Egg Plant	per lb.	6-8
Green Corn	each	2-3
Leeks	per bunch	2-3
Mushrooms	per lb.	80-$1
Onions	,,	5-6
Parsnips	per bunch	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$1.70-$
Peas	per lb.	10-12
Radishes	per bunch	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	2-3
Tomatoes	,,	5-6
Turnips	per bunch	2-4
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$5.60
Flour Australian	,,	$4.30
Flour Shanghai	,,	$2.20
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$7.00
Milk		
Foreign dairies	per bottle	20
Chinese dairies	,,	17
Fodder		
Barley	per 114 lbs.	$2.85
Bran	,,	$2.80
Fuel		
House Coal	per ton Tls.	19.00
Stove Coal	per ton Tls.	20.50
Firewood	per 50 bundles	$1.00
Laundry		
Per 100 articles		$3.00-4.00

F. J. W. MERVILLE,
Chief Inspector.

Business and Official Notices

NOTICE

Madame Praney
LATEST styles in ladies' dressmaking costumes, children's dresses and evening gowns, a speciality.
Perfect fit guaranteed.
Prices moderate.
No. 4 North Soochow Road.
(Next door to The King's Daughters' Society's Rooms.)
19950

Modern Residence For Sale

Western district, 7 bedrooms, 5 rooms ground floor, with all modern appliances, garage, stables, hothouses, large garden. Area 14 mow.
Owner leaving Shanghai.
Apply to J. P. BISSET & Co.
1 The Bund.
20203

WESTERN BRANCH 5346 171 AVE JOFFRE (Founded in 1907) V. K. SHEN & SON Furniture Makers & Interior Decorators 9 BUBBLING WELL RD TELEPHONE 1710

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No. 84 Miller Road. Tel. North 2961

DR. T. YAMADA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial Universities at Tokio and Fukuoka.)
Internal Medicine,
Children's Diseases.

DR. K. HONMA,
(former Assistant at the Imperial University at Fukuoka.)
Women's Diseases.
Confinements, Surgery.
Skin Diseases.

REPUTABLE Firms interested in Docking Bristles, Feathers, Musk, Rhubarb, etc. are cordially invited to appoint us as their sole buying Agents in Szechwan Province.

For particulars write to
WIDLER & CO.
Chungking, West China.

Born 1915—Still Existing.

TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE HIGH EXCHANGE!

Carry a Gold Dollar Account

WITH

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY

No. 8 Kiukiang Road

Business and Official - - - Notices - - -

Golofina
PERFECTOS

New Stock Received

At All Dealers,

British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.
(DISTRIBUTORS)

RETURNED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS DINNER
at the
Astor House Hotel
on
Monday, November 25th
at 8 p.m.

Variety Entertainment and Dance

N. 24

Chinese Government Railways
TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE
NOTIFICATION No. 283.

Train Service on the Line (194/33)

With a view to provide safety to passengers travelling by this Railway's up and down THROUGH MAIL TRAINS which usually pass the line at night time between Tsinanfu and Hanchuang where the local conditions are unsettled at present, it has been decided to arrange for the Mail Trains to run through this unquiet section in day time instead of, as it used to be, at night. Consequently commencing from the 20th November, 1918, the timings for the running of the Through Mail Trains will be revised as stated below. The time so arranged for the journey between Tientsin and Pukow under the revised schedule is although extended to some extent yet the connections with the Peking-Mukden and Shanghai-Nanking Lines are secured as heretofore and the same convenience is afforded to the travelling public but with better protection.

Revised Time Table for arrivals and departures at and from the main stations of the line as follows:

Down Mail No. 3	Stations.	Up Mail No. 4
21.15 dep.	Tientsin-East	arr. 6.24
21.25 arr.	Tientsin-Central	dep. 6.15
21.45 dep.	„	arr. 6.00
1.17 arr.	Tsangchow	dep. 1.39
1.24 dep.	„	arr. 1.19
4.31 arr.	Techow	dep. 21.37
4.49 dep.	„	arr. 21.17
7.52 arr.	Tsinanfu	dep. 17.46
8.15 dep.	„	arr. 17.26
10.31 arr.	Taianfu	dep. 14.53
10.51 dep.	„	arr. 14.33
13.18 arr.	Yenchowfu	dep. 11.52
13.35 dep.	„	arr. 11.42
16.22 arr.	Lincheng	dep. 8.46
16.37 dep.	„	arr. 8.31
18.35 arr.	Hsuchowfu	dep. 6.20
18.55 dep.	„	arr. 5.59
23.25 arr.	Pengpu	dep. 0.50
23.45 dep.	„	arr. 0.30
6.00 arr.	Pukow	dep. 18.30

By order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.
Tientsin, 15th November, 1918.
20185

Business and Official Notices are Continued on Page 13

Notice

Open House will be the rule at the American Club Saturday, November 23, from 5 to 6 p.m. All members and Allied friends invited.

The Committee,
By W. A. ADAMS,
Secretary.
20215

Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce

BANK HOLIDAYS, 1919.

The Foreign Exchange Banks and the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce will observe the following holidays during 1919:—

2 days New Year—Wednesday and Thursday, January 1 and 2.
5 days China New Year—Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, February 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6.
3 days Easter—Friday, Saturday and Monday, April 18, 19 and 21.
1 day Dragon Boat Festival—Monday, June 2.
1 day Whit-Monday—Monday, June 9.
2 days Summer Holiday—Tuesday and Wednesday, July 1 and 2.
1 day Autumn Holiday—Monday, August 4.
1 day Mid-Autumn Festival—Wednesday, October 8.
1 day Anniversary of the Chinese Republic—Friday, October 10.
3 days Christmas—Thursday, Friday and Saturday, December 25, 26 and 27.

By Order of the Committee.
M. G. BECK,
Secretary.
Shanghai, 21st November, 1918.
20208

—BILL SMITH—

It may be that there are products superior to Elephant Head French Peppermint, but they are not to be procured on this market.

ASK BILL!

Yut Sae Chang & Co.

Wholesale Hardware Merchants
Building Contractors
Engineers' Supplies.
A1284 BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

Ball-Bearing Skates, Basket Balls, Stove Polish, Door Springs and Vacuum Bottles.
17997

The Quest Society's

next meeting takes place this coming MONDAY, the 25th inst., when DR. H. CHATLEY will speak on
SPIRITUALISM,
Fact, Fancy or Fraud?

Time:—5.30 p.m.
Place:—KALEE HOTEL.
Visitors and Discussion Invited.
20222

Shanghai Rowing Club
"SMOKER"
POSTPONED
to NOVEMBER 30, on account of victory celebrations.
20197

View
The Saturday Night Parade
from
THE PALACE HOTEL
DINING ROOM AND BANQUETING ROOM

A Special
"VICTORY DINNER"
will be given
$2.50 Dinner served from 7—9 **$2.50**
For reservations, apply to the manager

TONIGHT!!! TONIGHT!!!
ASTOR GRILL ROOMS
The "Glorious Victory" Dinner
will be served
Price per Cover: $2.00
Everything of the Best
Music till 1.30
EAT, DRINK AND BE MERRY
CELEBRATE
Early applications for table reservations is advised
Phone N. 1846.

WANTED

NEEDLES from No. 3/0 to 12 packed in tins of 5,000. Please send full assortment and quote cheapest price to Box No. 285 c/o office of this paper.

LIPS' SAFES

Phone Central 4778 **THE OFFICE APPLIANCE Co** Phone Central 4778
4 Canton Road, Shanghai.

When you need a new Storage Battery, there are two vital things to be considered — the *quality* of the battery and the *service* back of it.

Prest-O-Lite is the battery for you.

Service Station And Sole Agents for China
The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.

MASON & CO.
CONFECTIONERS
No. 90 BUBBLING WELL ROAD. (OPPOSITE RACE COURSE)
Fancy Cakes and Candies of French Style in All Descriptions
Telephone Central 3829

Shanghai Race Club

SATURDAY, 23rd NOVEMBER

VICTORY CELEBRATIONS

The Club's premises, stands and lawn will be open to members, their families and friends to view the torchlight procession and bonfire.

DANCING WILL TAKE PLACE IN THE COFFEE ROOM DURING THE EVENING.

Light Refreshments Free.

By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club.

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE
14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Comfortable rooms front and back, (with bathrooms and verandah), to let. Good table.
Telephone North 432.

CONNAUGHT HOUSE
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To let with board, large front room with verandah and bath room attached. Accommodation for table boarders. Good cuisine. Apply Mrs. G. Pollock.

TO LET
167 Bubbling Well Road
A large comfortable bedroom, with bathroom attached; suitable for married couple or two friends. Use of tennis, garage, stable and telephone.

TO LET, one large unfurnished room for residence or office; steam heat, private modern bath, hardwood floor. Apply 51 Szechuen Road.
20120

A NICE furnished room to let, with bathroom attached, with or without board, gas heating, telephone; in a private family. Apply to Box 224, THE CHINA PRESS.
20055

HOUSES TO LET

NOW VACANT and to let, on 1st floor, 6 Foochow Road, a fine residential flat, or offices, five-rooms, steam heated, hot and cold water, taxes, all included in moderate rental. Apply to Box 268, THE CHINA PRESS.
20170

TO LET, from 1st December, 1918, various styles of residences, in the Yu Yuen, Hart and Bubbling Well Roads, Western district. Rents ranging from Tls. 55 to Tls. 90 per month. Apply to the China Land and Building Company, Ltd.
20161

Snap While You Celebrate

We have fresh Roll Films and Plates for doing this.

When the Prints have been got ready, come to us for a loose-leaf, expansion-back Album, and you will then have something to hand down to future generations.

Mactavish & Company, Ltd.
Photo Chemists.
Opposite the Garden Bridge.

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 2555.

In view of the great strain that will be thrown on the Police Force during the Armistice Celebrations on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, November 21, 22 and 23, the public is hereby earnestly requested to assist during these days in the maintenance of law and order.

By order,
N. O. LIDDELL,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, November 21, 1918.
20214

It's quite true about the serpent!

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, reinforced Concrete Superintendent for outport work. Must be first-class. One year's employment. Reply, giving qualifications and conditions, to Box No. 284, THE CHINA PRESS.
20218 N.26.

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translator work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, 1 Museum Road, or P.D. 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.

Exchange and Mart

"OVERLAND" car for sale. Owner leaving Shanghai. Apply to Box 280, THE CHINA PRESS.
20206 N.26.

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association

In view of the Victory Celebrations the Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will close for the transaction of Public Business on the afternoons of Thursday and Friday, the 21st and 22nd, and will not open on Saturday, the 23rd November.
20184

International Recreation Club

KIANGWAN RACES

48TH MEETING.
23rd November, 1918.
(Saturday)

1st Saddling bell at 1.30 p.m. sharp.
ENTRANCE TICKETS: $1.00 each obtainable at the Gate.
SPECIAL TRAINS: 12.25 p.m. 1.00 p.m. 1.30 p.m. and 2.00 p.m.
TIFFINS & REFRESHMENTS will be served at the Race Course.

By order,
Y. S. DAY,
Secretary.
20220

NOTICE

DR. D. A. POPOVICI, specialist for diseases and operations of throat, nose and ears has resumed his consultation hours from 2-4 p.m.
103 Szechuen Road.
19690

TURKISH BATH and MASSAGE ESTABLISHMENT
Specialty for rheumatism and nervousness; fat people reduced. 18 years' experience in U.S.A. Patients attended at their residences by arrangement.
Prof. I. K. SETO,
Tel. N. 2768, 25 North Szechuen Road

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory
No. 4 Canton Road

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 10